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POETRY AND MISCELLANY.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

A LAMENT.

"My heart is smitten and withered like grass."—Psalm cii.

There is a sharper pang than death,
A lot more lonely than the grave,
It is, to live and draw our breath
O'er those we loved but could not save.
There is a yearning for the dead
That living love can never know,
A passion that hath naught of dread,
But is the very dregs of wo.

To live when all hath faded quite,
In the wide world to be alone,
And smothered is the cheerful light
That gleamed upon our warm hearth-stone.
To stand beside the springing mound
That closely shrines a wife's dear clay,
To lay our little children down
In all the bloom of life's young day.

In dreams to see their faces dear,
And live again the years long flown,
To wake, in darkness and in tears,
And find them gone, forever gone,
To breathe and move mid living men,
With hearts close wedded to the dead,
To seek to fold them in our arms
And clasp a shade instead.

To sigh to join them on the happy shore,
And yet in solitude live on,
To look for those we see no more,
The lovely ones forever gone,
To live, to move, to draw our breath
O'er those we loved but could not save,
This is a sharper pang than death,
A lot more lonely than the grave.

Cease, Oh cease, complaining heart,
And grieve not for thine early dead,
From life's dull thraldom they depart,
A better, fairer land to tread.
A flowery portal is the grave,
Leading to God's own land above,
There shalt thou find them all again,
With all their beauty, all their love.

Z.

THE DRESS-MAKER'S APPRENTICE,

or; the Bachelor abroad and at Home.

BY CAROLINE ORNE.

CHAPTER I.

"Can you tell me the name of that beautiful girl who has just been dancing with Frank Ashton?" said Robert Lanson, to a gentleman by the name of Sutherland, who stood next to him at one of the most brilliant parties there had been for the season.

"Her name is Edith Eldon," replied Sutherland," and she is an heiress as well as a beauty."

"She is really the prettiest girl I ever saw," said Lanson, "and I must obtain an introduction to her," and as he finished speaking, he left Sutherland in order to execute his intention.

Sutherland followed him with his eyes, and unconsciously murmured a few words to himself, while a scornful smile wreathed his lips. To one not thoroughly acquainted with Lanson, the reason of this would have been difficult to determine; for few gentlemen were more liberally endowed with personal attractions than Lanson.—Besides, though not over six and twenty, he had, by his talents and industry, secured an extensive and lucrative practice as a lawyer. He had, moreover, recently come into possession of a very handsome estate.

Lanson obtained the introduction he sought, and set himself seriously to work to win the fascinating heiress. She did not seem insensible to his assiduous attention, for her color would sometimes deepen when he suddenly entered her presence; and her eyes often veiled themselves beneath their long, thick lashes when he addressed her.

One lovely evening there was a large party at Mrs. Summer's. The air of the crowded rooms had become warm and oppressive, and Edith stepped into a balcony, so filled with tall, flowering plants as to entirely screen her from view. She wished to commune with her own heart, for she was not unconscious that she was becoming deeply interested in Lanson. She soon became aware that there were persons conversing together near the door of the balcony, though she was too much engrossed with her own thoughts to mind what was said, till at length the name of Lanson fell on her ear. This had the effect at once to arrest her attention.

"Can that be true?" were the next words which Edith heard.

"I have but too good reason to believe that it is," replied a voice which she knew to be Sutherland's.

"Lanson is the last person," said his companion, "whom I should have thought guilty of so much meanness. I always imagined that he was one of the most generous and noble hearted fellows in existence."

"One whose heart-worship has, like his, always been lavished upon mammon and his own dear self, can neither be generous nor noble-hearted. If he assume the semblance of either, it must be from interested motives, His sister, who from being the eldest of a large family, while he is the youngest, is quite old enough to be his mother, keeps his house, and performs as much labor as two servants ought to, and, what is worse, is treated by him as a mere underling."

"Why does she submit to be treated thus?"

"He gives her a home, which I suppose she thinks is better than to be cast upon the world at her time of life, for she is entirely destitute of property. Besides, I have heard it suggested that she really imagines herself inferior to him, and, therefore, submits to his caprices and exactions with the greatest possible meekness, and does not even seem to know that she has any cause of complaint."

"And can Miss Eldon know anything of this?"

"I suspect not," replied Sutherland.

"Would it not be right to give her a hint of it?"

"All things considered, I should say no. Interference in such cases usually produces an effect opposite to what was intended. It will undoubtedly be the more judicious way to let things take their own course."

It was impossible for Edith not to overhear this conversation, and the unamiable light in which it placed Lanson, gave her more pain than fifteen minutes before she could have willingly imagined. As she knew on what slight grounds reports disadvantageous to a person's character are frequently based, she at once came to a determination to satisfy herself as to the validity of the charges against Lanson, to which she had just been an involuntary listener. As soon as Sutherland and his companion had withdrawn from its vicinity, she took the first opportunity to leave the balcony. She soon afterward met Lanson, who was evidently seeking her. His manner toward her, from the first, had been marked with the greatest delicacy, a trait which cannot fail to be flattering to a lady's self-complacency, implying as it does the existence of qualities which are the greatest ornaments to a female character. He ventured, once or twice, a step further this evening than he had ever done before, by addressing her in terms somewhat complimentary, yet always in a manner so as not to exceed the limits of good taste. If she had not overheard the conversation between Sutherland and his companion, he might have made the impression he intended; as it was, she was so much pre-occupied by a plan already floating in her mind in a chrysalis state, that, although his words fell on her ear, she imperfectly comprehended their meaning. Lanson was disappointed, for he had carefully marked the different phases which her feelings had appeared to assume with regard to himself since his first introduction to her, and he imagined that she was fully prepared to listen with some degree of interest, to what, to do him justice, were no idle compliments, but the real sentiments of his heart. Want of perseverance, however, as has been suggested, was not one of his faults, and suspecting that she affected an indifference which she did not feel, he did not suffer his courage to be in the least damped.

CHAPTER II.

"If you have not already come to a satisfactory conclusion respecting Lanson," said Mary Arnott, Edith's cousin, "I advise you to make all possible haste, as I am certain that he has made up his mind to pop the question."

Edith sat silent a short time, and appeared uncommonly thoughtful. She at length said—

"I wish you to tell me truly, Mary, if you have ever heard anything to Lanson's disadvantage?"

"Never. On the contrary, all whom I have heard speak of him, represent him as being a young man of correct habits, and as uncommonly attentive to his business, although the property which has lately fallen to him yields so large an income that he might, if he chose, give up business altogether."

"A circumstance which may go to corroborate what I have heard," said Edith, and she then mentioned the remarks which she had heard Sutherland make respecting him.

"Mr. Sutherland has certainly been misinformed," said Mary, "and I should not suffer his remarks to influence me in the least."

"That is impossible," replied Edith. "Unless I can be perfectly sure that they were without foundation, Robert Lanson can never be anything more to me than he is now."

"The difficulty lies in making yourself sure," said Mary. "Mr. Hearsay, who is not the most veracious personage in the world, being the only one from whom you can gather any information."

"I have been thinking of a plan," said Edith. "It flashed upon my mind while listening to Sutherland's remarks."

"It is a romantic one I hope," said Mary, "and if so, you must let me be an aider and abettor, because you know that a little romance, once in a while, is the delight of my heart."

"Without doubt, I shall be glad of your assistance," said Edith.

"What is it then? I am so impatient to hear," replied Mary.

"You know that I told you one day, not long since, that I had thoughts of learning a dress maker's trade."

"Yes, but I *did not suppose* you were in earnest."

"I was, however, for although there is certainly no prospect at present that I shall be obliged to earn my living, as strange things as that have come to pass.—Besides there is a monotony in fashionable life which tires me. I wish to see the world under some different aspect. Now, wherever I go, I am greeted with smiles because I am Miss Elden, the wealthy heiress. Miss Elden, the dress maker's apprentice, may have opportunity to see people as they really are."

"That may be true, but how by learning a dress maker,s trade you can accomplish the other object you have in view I am at a loss to imagine."

"Miss Hilton, you know, is one of the most fashionable dress maker's in the city, and her shop is within five minutes walk of Lanson's residence. Now that pretty, modest girl, by the name of Susan Rowe, who fitted a morning dress for me last week, told me that while she was learning her trade of Miss Hilton, she had a room in Lanson's house, and that her meals, prepared in the nicest manner, were always sent up to her by Miss Lanson, as her brother did not wish to have a third person at the table. Now if I can have the good fortune to be Susan Rowe's successor, it will be all that is necessary to accomplish my object."

"You will, of course, be obliged to make a confidant of Miss Hilton, for without doubt she knows you by sight."

"I believe not, yet even if she does there will be no necessity of taking her into my confidence, as I mean to cover this light colored hair of mine with tresses made into a fashionable wig, dark, as story-tellers say, as the raven's plume."

"But even if you wear a black wig, it will not change your appearance in other respects. Your name too, she has doubtless heard of the celebrated Miss Eldon, if she never saw her."

"Perhaps not, and even if she has, she has plenty to attend to without trying to find out if we are related to each other. She might be anxious to discover the origin of a new fashion, but she wont trouble herself to trace that of an apprentice girl."

"You may be recognized by other people if not by her."

"Not at all. When they see me pass they will say, "how much Miss Hilton's little apprentice girl looks like Miss Eldon—if I didn't know that it was impossible, I should think it was her—and then they will think no more about me."

"And you feel as if you would be doing perfectly right to constitute yourself a spy upon poor Lanson in his own *menage*, where it cannot be expected that he will speak and act by rule."

"Certainly I do. Stratagem in love as in war, should never be held dishonorable."

CHAPTER III.

The house of Lanson, a large and somewhat stately looking dwelling, was in a retired and pleasant street.—Besides himself and sister, who has been mentioned, was his housekeeper, there was only one inhabitant, a girl of fourteen, who scoured knives, washed dishes, cleaned boots and shoes, did errands and whatever else she was capable of doing. Miss Lanson's life was, therefore, a very lonely one, and she used sometimes to think, after Susan Rowe went away, that she would give a good deal to have some person to speak to occasionally. She felt this want the more as her brother, who had, as he said, talking enough to do in the regular transaction of his business, was, when at home, uncommonly taciturn, seldom speaking except to give some directions relative to the manner he wished his dinner cooked, or some other matter which bore directly on his personal comfort.—One morning when a sense of loneliness pressed more heavily than usual on Miss Lanson's mind, her attention was arrested by the ringing of the street door bell. It was seldom rung by any one but her brother, and as she was wondering why he had returned so soon after breakfast, Hannah, the girl before alluded to, put her head into the room and said that there was a lady at the door who wished to speak with her,

"Wait on her in the parlor," said Miss Lanson, "and I will be there in a few minutes."

When Miss Lanson entered the parlor, she found a young girl whose dress was plain and simple, yet exactly fitted to her form, which was remarkably fine. Without any preamble she made known the motive of her call.

"I am going," said she "to learn a dress-maker's trade of Miss Hilton, and having heard that you lodged and boarded one of her girls last summer, I have called to see if you would accomodate me in the same way."

"For my own part I should be very glad to," replied Miss Lanson, "for, as the house is large, it would make it seem less lonely; but what my brother will think about it I cannot tell."

"If he should be willing," said the young girl, "I shall consider it as a favor, as I know of no house where I can obtain accommodations such as I should like, which is not too distant from the shop. If convenient I should prefer to have my meals in my own room."

"It will be perfectly convenient," said Miss Lanson.—"Even if it did put me to a little extra trouble I should not value it, for the sake of having one more human being live and breathe under the same roof."

"If it should cause you any additional trouble," said the girl, "I will be willing to satisfy you for it."

"I will speak to my brother about it" said Miss Lanson, "when he comes home to dinner."

"And I will call again in the morning to ascertain the result. My name is Eldon, and if you wish to make any inquiries respecting me, I can refer you to several respectable persons who reside in a neighboring town."

When Lanson came home to dinner, his sister's first care was to study his countenance, that she might "fashion her demeanor by his looks." She imagined that he appeared in better humor than usual, and she felt sure that he was, when he voluntarily informed her that he had recently several times met with a lady with whom he was so much pleased, that he had serious thoughts of marrying her.

"She is of course very handsome and very accomplished, or you would not think of such a thing."

"She is in every respect superior to any lady I have ever met with. The last time I saw her I thought she seemed more distant and reserved than usual; but I expect her object was to increase my ardor, by making me doubtful as to my success."

"As it will probably be several months before you are married," said his sister, hesitating, after a while, "I thought I should like, if you are perfectly willing, for I am sure I should n't think of such a thing if you are not, to have a young lady who called here this morning board here a short time."

"Another dress-maker's apprentice, I suppose."

"Yes, but she says she shall be willing to pay for any extra trouble she may give."

"I cannot say that I feel much flattered at the idea of having a person of her class as a boarder, yet if she is willing to give five dollars a week, as we have several rooms which are entirely useless to us, I will not object to her coming provided she, on all occasions, takes her meals in her room."

"That is a condition she seemed particularly anxious about, although she has a face, if she is nothing but a dress-maker's apprentice, which for my part I should like to see at the table."

"What kind of a face has she?"

"I do n't know that I can give you a correct idea of it for I am not good at description—but I know that she has a very handsome nose, beautiful red lips, and the brightest blue eyes I ever saw. They made me think of the deep, clear spring I used to love when I was a child. I often amused myself by looking into it, but I could never see to the bottom of the sunshine that poured into it from overhead—that was always unfathomable."

"What colored hair has she?" said Lanson, the description which his sister gave of her making him think of Edith.

"Black, and it struck me that her skin was a little darkish for a person with blue eyes."

"Dark skinned ladies are not to my taste," said Lanson, as he left the room.

CHAPTER IV.

Edith did not fail to call on Miss Lanson the following morning according to promise. She immediately closed with Miss Lanson's offer to board her for five dollars a week, somewhat to that lady's surprise, who had felt afraid that a person in her station would think it more than she could afford.

"Won't you look at the rooms, and select the one you think will suit you best?" said Miss Lanson, wondering as she spoke why she should appear so indifferent about it.

"It will be as well," replied Edith, and she followed Miss Lanson up stairs, who showed her three rooms, all of which were large and airy, though very scantly furnished.

Edith selected the only one which had a carpet on the floor; and Miss Lanson said she would do her best to supply the other deficiencies with articles of furniture belonging to the other chambers.

"I forgot to mention," said Edith, "that I shall always spend Sunday with a friend who lives in a distant part of the city. I shall always go in season to take tea with her Sunday, and shall not return here till dinner time on Monday."

"Then there ought to be some reduction in the price," said Miss Lanson.

"By no means. I am perfectly willing to give five dollars a week, even if I am absent one, or even two days each week, which may frequently happen to be the case."

Edith now rose to go, saying that she should be back in season for dinner.

"Don't be *too* early," said Miss Lanson, "for I cannot send your dinner up to you till after my brother has dined, as he is particular to have the first choice of whatever may be put upon the table. There is always enough left, however, which is very good, and I shall be careful to select the best for you."

"I am not difficult," said Edith, "and I beg that you will give yourself no unnecessary trouble on my account."

"I shall not consider it any trouble," said Miss Lanson, "but rather a pleasure to see that your meals are of good quality and properly served."

Edith now bid her good morning, and after giving directions to a porter to go for her baggage and convey it to her new lodging, she proceeded to her shop where she was to take her first lesson in the art of dress-making.

Everything went on quite smoothly for more than a week. Edith had been absent one night, for the purpose of attending a party, where she as usual met Lanson.—Miss Lanson, when she found that she was preparing to go, very much regretted her intended absence, and tried to persuade her to remain at home, as she said her brother was going to one of the grand parties he was in the habit of attending, where he expected to see a lady he was so much pleased with that she should'nt wonder if he married her, she should, therefore, be quite alone till a late hour. Edith excused herself by saying that she had promised her friend to spend the night with her.

"I wish you could see our boardor," said Miss Lanson, one morning to her brother. "If you should, you would say that you never saw a person that was really beautiful before; and if there was ever a lady in the world, she is one. And then she is so gay and so lively, and sometimes so funny that——"

"That," said her brother, taking up the word, "you are so amused that you neglect many things which you ought to attend to. Now I should much rather see my boots and shoes properly blacked than forty pretty milliners, and it appears to me that if you should attend to it as you ought, that Hannah could be made to do them so that they would look a little more decent."

"I am sure I am sorry that I didn't mind that she did them so badly—I will do them myself for the future," meekly replied his sister.

"I should be very glad if you would," said he, "and I wish you would also be a little more particular about ironing my shirt bosoms and collars—I don't think you take much pains with them."

"I will do my best," said she, "and I always have done. Miss Eldon saw me ironing some yesterday, and said she never saw any look nicer."

"Then Miss Eldon's ideas of niceness differ from mine," he replied. "It would not be amiss either if you should trust more to yourself and less to Hannah in preparing dinner. I have not been remarkably well pleased of late, but have forborne to say anything, thinking that perhaps matters might be mended. The dress maker's lively and funny apprentice I suppose you thought must be attended to whether I am or not."

"Indeed, Robert," said Miss Lanson, "I never trust Hannah to prepare dinner or any other meal. It was not my fault that those chickens were not good yesterday. I knew the moment I saw them that they would not be good roasted, and had not your order respecting the manner you wished to have them cooked been peremptory, I should have done them some other way."

"Well, all I have to say is, that if you have any judgment, I wish you would have the goodness to exercise it for the future. I shall send some green peas home for dinner to-day—only a very few, as they at yet sell at a very high price, so you needn't think of sending any up to your boarder. The remainder of those strawberries I purchased yesterday will do for the desert."

"There is not a single strawberry left."

"Not a single one left!"

"No," replied his sister, looking a good deal frightened.

"You gave them to your boarder, I suppose; but remember if she wishes for any fruit she will for the future supply herself."

"I thought as she is absent a good deal, we could afford to let her have a little of what is left."

"You for once happened to think wrong then, and I will thank you to remember that I strictly prohibit you from offering her any more. Another thing I have a mind too, and that is, the piece of ice on the butter is much larger than there is any need of. All that is left is of course wasted."

"It is almost always about all melted by the time Miss Eldon finishes her dinner."

"Eldon did you say? I thought your boarder's name was Alden."

"No, her name is Eldon."

"Rather a singular coincidence," said he. "I did not think that there was another person in town by that name. Where is Hannah? Let her go and get my other hat—this is too heavy for this warm morning."

"Hannah is gone off on an errand," she replied, "I will go for your hat myself."

"Why didn't you bring the gloves you saw lying on the table when you were about it?" said he, when she returned.

"I didn't know that you wished for them," she replied, "I will go back and get them."

"I wish you would," said he, and his sister, unconscious of fatigue from the stimulus afforded by fear joined with a desire to please, again ascended the stairs in order to procure his gloves.

Lanson took them and left the house.

Edith, the evening previous, had taken a piece of work home with her to finish, so that instead of going to the shop as usual, directly after breakfast, she had remained in her room. What little air there was, was not in the direction to come in the windows; and as the morning was oppressively warm, she had, in order to make herself comfortable, been obliged to leave open her chamber door. It might have been proper for her to have closed it when Lanson commenced finding fault with his sister: she did not, however, and consequently heard all that was said. Soon after his departure, having finished her sewing, she prepared to go to the shop.

"Miss Eldon, do step this way one minute," said Miss Lanson, who heard her passing through the hall.

Edith entered a small, back apartment, where her hostess with a sad, care-worn countenance stood by a table, on which were lying a number of very fine linen shirts.

"Do, Mis Eldon," said she, "if you possibly can, tell me what I can do to make these look better. My brother feels dissatisfied with them, and says they are not starched and ironed as they ought to be."

"I cannot tell you what to do," said Miss Eldon, "for they are already as nice as it is in the power of human hands to make them. Had I a brother so hard to please as yours is, I should give up the attempt in despair."

"Robert seems more difficult about his things than he used to," said Miss Lanson. "The truth is, he is anxious to appear uncommonly well, on account of the lady I mentioned to you a few days ago that he has in his eye."

"Could the truth be known," said Edith, "I dare say that the lady in question would value a smooth temper much more highly than a smooth dickey. Ah, here are a pair of boots—the ones, I suppose, that you are to have the privilege of blacking for him. You have so many things to attend to, and look so worried and fatigued, let me see if I cannot succeed."

"Oh! not for the world."

"And why not? I am always pretty sure to succeed in whatever I undertake, and I have no doubt but that I can black Mr. Lanson's boots in a manner which will prove entirely satisfactory to him. Just lend me this apron, and I will polish them so well that no person will suspect they were not done by a regular shoe-black."

Heedless of Miss Lanson's remonstrances, she commenced blacking the boots, and did not leave them till she could see her face in them.

"There," said she, placing them in a conspicuous place, and assuming an air of mock triumph, "I know that I could do them as well as if I had done nothing but black shoes all my life time. I think that even the lady you mentioned, who it seems is the innocent cause of his fastidiousness in shirt-bosoms and boots, should she chance to see them will give him credit for employing as pains-taking a shoe-black as there is in the city."

"What would my brother think if he should know that you did them?"

"He would probably think that a dress-maker's apprentice ought not to feel degraded by performing such a little menial office for the handsome, accomplished and *amiable* Mr. Lanson, especially when it would otherwise have devolved on his sister."

"He don't in a general way expect me to do them," said Miss Lanson. "Hannah can almost always suit him, but he sometimes has a good deal to perplex him relative to his business, and is always obliged to treat his clients with courtesy, let them be tedious and troublesome as they will, or he will lose their custom, so it is not to be wondered at if he is a little out of humor when he comes home."

"By no means," replied Edith. "I have heard of many persons whose ill-humor by dint of careful nursing, often rises to so high a pitch that there might be a dangerous explosion were they not able to let it off at home occasionally. Mr. Lanson seems obliged on account of a paucity of servants to select his sister as a safety valve, who will doubtless be succeeded by his wife whenever he obtains one."

"Oh! no," said Miss Lanson, "for he has always been so used to finding fault with me that it will be a great deal more natural to him than to find fault with his wife. I have no doubt but that he will be very indulgent to his wife, especially if he is so fortunate as to obtain the lady he is so much pleased with."

"How happens it?" said Edith, as she poured a little cologne water upon her hands, after having subjected them to a more thorough ablution than usual, even though they had been encased in a pair of thick gloves while performing what was to them a very novel employment—"how happens it that you have never seen the lady you speak of? Don't you ever attend any parties?"

"No, indeed, Robert says my manners are too much out of date for me to mix in fashionable society. I received a few invitations when I first presided over his establishment, but there is a general understanding now that I never go out, so people have ceased to invite me."

"I shall be absent again to-night," said Edith as she put on her bonnet.

"How strange that you should always be absent on the same evenings that my brother is. He is going to a party this evening, I can tell by his appearance."

And Miss Lanson was right. Her brother did attend a party, and so did Edith. Lanson thought he had never seen her look and appear so well, but she received his attentions with a coldness which he could not possibly misconstrue, for that which is sometimes assumed as a mask to cover the real feelings of the heart. He could have borne this with a better grace had she treated all with similar indifference. It was impossible, however, not to perceive that Frank Ashton, the gentleman who had paid her particular attention the first evening he ever saw her, and who had since modestly kept somewhat in the back-ground, had more than regained his original place in her favor. To be supplanted by Frank Ashton was in his estimation too humiliating, for, though he was well educated and possessed talents of the highest order, he was poor. Neither could he, thought Lanson, compare with himself in personal advantages. In this he was right as respected those which generally pass for such in the eyes of the multitude; but persons who prefer an intellectual expression of countenance to a brilliant complexion, and some other advantages of a showy nature, would have been better pleased with the looks of Ashton.

That which added to Lanson's chagrin was, he had within a few days purchased a high priced piano, which was that very moment standing in silent dignity in one of the parlors, with Miss Eldon's favorite songs and airs reposing on the top of it. He began now seriously to apprehend that the roll of bank-bills he paid the manufacturer of the instrument, would have been more judiciously employed in purchasing stock.

CHAPTER V.

"It is a delightful morning," said Edith to Miss Lanson, "and if I were you I would walk out, if it were for nothing but the novelty of breathing a little air, which has not first been enclosed within four walls."

"I would," replied Miss Lanson, "if Hannah had not gone to make her sister a visit to-day."

"If that is the only thing that prevents you," said Edith, "I will take Hannah's place—I can easily apologize to Miss Hilton for being absent from the shop."

After some hesitation, Miss Lanson concluded to go.

"You will be in no danger of being disturbed," said she, when she was ready for her walk, "for except the boy my mother sometimes sends with the meat and vegetables for dinner, no person enters the house half a dozen times a year that does not belong to the family."

"I shall enjoy myself very well, I dare say," said Edith, "so don't be in a hurry to return."

"I should like to call on Miss Hinckley," said Miss Lanson. "If she did not live so far from here. She is all the friend I have in the city. We used to be schoolgirls together, and we have grown old and out of date, together; but then, you know, it isn't natural for us to seem out of date to each other."

"Why don't she call on you?" inquired Edith.

"Her health is delicate, so that she is not able to walk the mile which separated us, and she can seldom afford to pay for a seat in an omnibus."

"Make her a good, long visit now," said Edith, "and talk over everything that has happened since you last met."

"I *can* spend an hour with her," said Miss Lanson, looking at the time-piece, "and then be back in season to prepare dinner," and as she spoke, her countenance brightened up with quite a holiday look.

"I cannot imagine what makes Miss Lanson think you are so handsome in this horrid black wig," said Edith, looking into the glass and addressing the light, sylph-like figure which it reflected. As she spoke, she playfully entwined her fingers with the curling locks and cast it upon the floor. "Worse still," she continued—"such sunny hair and such a dingy skin," and running into the kitchen and pouring some water into a basin her nut brown complexion soon took the hue of snow wreath bathed in the beams of a rosy twilight.

She returned to the parlor and amused herself by looking at the music lying on the piano.

"Oh! here is the song I love above all others," said she, "I have a half a mind to sing it—besides I do so want to know if Lanson was cheated in this piano."

The next minute she was seated before it with her fingers lightly running over its keys.

"It is certainly a very tolerable instrument," thought she, as she finished the song and turned to another.

She then went on playing and singing till she began to think that it was nearly time for Miss Lanson to return She gave a glance at the time-piece and concluded that she might venture on one song more. She was in the midst of the second stanzas when Lanson, who had returned home to procure some papers which he needed, ascend the front door-steps and was about to pull the bell, when the sound of music caused him to hesitate.—He imagined that his sister had invited some person who had called on her to play upon the piano, a liberty which he felt disposed to highly resent, and one he was quite sure she would not presume to repeat. He suspected there would be a slipping out at side-doors the moment he rung the bell, but finding that he fortunately had his latch-key in his pocket, he admitted himself without noise and stole softly into the room containing the piano. He had proceeded only a few steps when he stumbled over something he took to be the cat, but which on looking down proved to be a lady's wig. The noise thus produced, though slight, as it happened during a momentary pause in the music, reached the ear of Edith. She turned her head, and when she saw who it was quickly rose from her seat.

"Do I see Miss Eldon?" said Lanson.

"Yes, my name is Eldon, and I board with Miss Lanson."

"I am unable to comprehend what the meaning of this can be," said he.

"One very plain meaning is," she replied, "I wished to learn the dress-maker's trade of Miss Hilton, and there was no other place where I could board that was within a convenient distance."

"Can I then have been deceived? I thought and others thought with me that you were the heiress of half a million."

"You have not been deceived in that respect," said Edith, "but as every person is liable to a reverse of fortune, I some time since came to a determination to prepare myself to meet any reverse that might happen to me."

"This is one meaning, you say—may I presume to inquire the others."

"Certainly. You must know without my confessing it that I was not—to say the least—displeased with your appearance. I, however, by a circumstance which is not worth repeating, was led to suspect that there was a false and real side to your character—a rough and smooth side to your temper. Now as the noble or rather apparently noble side of your character, and the smooth side of your temper were always presented when you were abroad, I naturally concluded that the mean side of the one, and the rough side of the other were kept for home use. I wished to prove the truth of my suspicions, and I have."

"Espionage is *not* mean, I suppose."

"I have been guilty of none," she replied. "The knowledge I have contained will be converted to my own benefit—I shall not report it for the benefit of others.—Good morning, sir," and curteseying, she retired to her own room.

"Poor Lanson," she thought, as she turned the key of her door, "you have been tested by a rather severe ordeal—there are few I suspect, who would pass it without a slight singe, yet while I pity you I have much reason to congratulate myself, for so infatuated had I become that nothing short of hearing and seeing could satisfy me that you were not as estimable as you appear. The fury of the storm will, I am afraid, burst upon your sister, but I will find a way, and that soon, to indemnify her for all that she has so meekly suffered."

And she did indemnify her. In less than a week afterward Miss Lanson received a letter informing her that ten thousand dollars, not transferable during her life-time, had been placed at her disposal. Lanson's reason's were too good for not wishing to identify Miss Eldon the heiress as Miss Eldon the dress-maker's apprentice, to permit him to gratify his revenge by disclosing what he did not fail, when no person was within ear-shot, to call mean, unlady-like, and bold.

In three months afterward he was married to a rich widow, ten years older than himself, who did not hesitate to tell him that it would be more agreeable to her for his sister to find a home elsewhere Fortunately Miss Lanson thought that she should prefer to go, and within a few days after her brother's marriage she was comfortably settled with her old friend Miss Hinckley, the handsome sum given her by Edith being ample for the maintenance of them both, in as much comfort as they desired at the small and neat establishment owned by Miss Hinckley.

Among the ladies who attracted the most attention at one of the fashionable watering-places, the next season, were Mrs. Ashton and Mrs. Gilmore formerly Edith Eldon and Mary Arnott. Miss Lanson and Miss Hinckley were present at Edith's bridal party, and the young bride's eyes never rested on the happy and tranquil countenance of the former without a thrill of pleasure visiting her heart. Removed from the chilling and depressing atmosphere which surrounded her when her home was with her brother, Miss Lanson did not feel herself to be out of date, nor was she considered so by others.

NELSON.

Human nature is ever very frail. No man ever had a stronger sense of it under the influence of a sense of justice, than Lord Nelson. He was loth to inflict punishment; and when he was obliged, as he called it, "to endure the torture of seeing men flogged," he came out of his cabin with a hurried step, ran into the gangway, made his bow to the General, and, reading the articles of war the culprit had infringed, "Boatswain do your duty." The lash was instantly applied, and, consequently, the sufferer exclaimed, "Forgive me, Admiral, forgive me!" On such an occasion Lord Nelson would look around with wild anxiety, and, as all his officers kept silent, he would say, "What! none of you speak for him! avast! cast him off!" and then add to the suffering culprit, "Jack! in the day of battle remember me!" and he became a good fellow in future. A poor man was about to be flogged—*a landsman*—a few pitied him. His offence was drunkenness. He was being tied up; a lovely girl contrary to rules, rushed through the officers, and, falling on her knees, clasped Nelson's hand, in which were the articles of war, exclaiming, "Pray, forgive him, your honor, and he shall never offend again." "Your face," said the Admiral, "is a security for his good behavior. Let him go; the fellow cannot be bad who has such a lovely creature in his care." The man rose to be a lieutenant.

N. P. Will s bought a pair of garters at a German fair, painted in imitation of a wreath of flowers with a verse inscribed on them, which he translated as follows:

"When night with morning lingers,
Awake and stirring be
And with your pretty fingers
Clasp this about your knee,
When day with eve reposes
And stars begin to see;
Unclasp the band of roses,
And dearest, think of me.

TALE OF A TUB.

The following droll story appears in the St. Joseph's Times: On the passage of the ship Alexandria from New Orleans to New York, a young lad of about 14, from a naturally frolicsome disposition, became so troublesome that he was threatened by the captain that he would confine him in a water cask. Our youngster took no heed, and at his next offence was put into the cask, which was headed up, leaving a large bung-hole for the admission of air. The ship encountered a violent storm, and in a sudden lurch, the cask containing the boy rolled into the sea. The circumstance was not noticed by those on board. Fortunately the cask struck bung up, and floated about 30 hours, when it was blown upon the beach off Cape St. Blas. Here the boy made efforts to extricate himself from his prison without success, and in despair, gave up to die. Some cows strolling on the beach, were attracted to the cask, and one of the number, it being fly time, switched her tale into the bung hole, which the boy grasped with a desperate resolution. The cow bellowed, and set of for life; and running some 200 yards with the cask, struck it against a log on the beach, which knocked it into a cocked hat.—The boy, thus providentially released, was discovered by some fishermen on the Point, and taken into Apalachicola, where a small collection being made for him he was enabled to proceed north by way of Columbus.

☞ A Dutchman, up at Scaughticoke, by the name of Kendrick, had a son by the name of Jacob, or Yaupy, as the Dutch usually called it, with whose education he had taken much pains, instructing him in all the rudiments of good breeding, &c., until he became satisfied that his boy Yaupy was a perfect patern of obedience and good manners; and he took every occasion to show off Yaupy's accomplishments, and sound his praises among his neighbors. He said that "Yaupy had more larnin' den most all de boys in de school; he can read all trough de spelling-book, and spell all through all reading books, and could tell all de pictures in de big Bible."

Kendrick was visited one day by his domini, who called to enquire into the state of his moral and religious affairs, and to give instruction to his family. Kindrick, thinking it a good opportunity to show off his paragon of a son, and wishing, at the same time, to be kind and civil to his domini, called out to his boy in an adjoining room:

"Yaupy, you go down in de cellar, and draw de domini a pitcher of cider, but—"

"Go to the devil, father, said Yaupy, and draw the cider yourself; you know where it is as well as I do."

This was rather a stumper to poor Kindrick; but being unwilling that his domini should go away with an unfavorable impression of Yaupy's manners, undertook to apologise for him.

"Domini," said he, "dat is von of de best little boys ever seed in my life, but he has got a very bad c— now!"—*N. Y. Atlas.*

President's Message.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Under the benignant Providence of Almighty God, the representatives of the States and of the people are again brought together to deliberate for the public good. The gratitude of the nation to the Sovereign Arbiter of all human events, should be commensurate with the bounteous blessings which we enjoy.

Peace, plenty and contentment reign throughout our borders. & our beloved country presents a sublime moral spectacle to the world.

The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers, has had a necessary tendency to check and embarrass trade, and to depress prices throughout all commercial nations; but notwithstanding these causes, the United States, with their abundant products, have felt their effects less severely than any other country, and all our great interests are prosperous and successful.

In reviewing the great events of the past year, and contrasting the agitated and disturbed state of other countries with our own tranquil and happy condition, we may congratulate ourselves that we are the favored people on the face of the earth. While the people of other countries are struggling to establish free institutions under which man may govern himself, we are in the actual enjoyment of them—and a rich inheritance from our fathers—While enlightened nations of Europe are convulsed and distracted by civil wars or internal strife, we settle all our political controversies by the peaceful exercise of the rights of freemen at the ballot box. The great republican maxim so deeply engraven on the hearts of our people, that the will of the majority constitutionally expressed, shall prevail, is our sure safeguard against force and violence. It is a subject of just pride, that our tame and character, as a nation continue rapidly to advance in the estimation of the civilized world. To our wise and free institutions it is to be attributed, that while other nations have achieved glory at the price of suffering, distress and bankruptcy of their people, we have won our honorable position in the midst of an uninterrupted prosperity, and of an increasing individual comfort and happiness. I am happy to inform you that our relations with all nations are friendly and pacific. Advantageous treaties of commerce have been concluded, within the last four years, with New Grenada, Peru, the two Sicilies, Belgium, Hanover, Oldenberg, and Mecklenburg Schwerin.

Pursuing our example, the restrictive system of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, has been relaxed, a more liberal commercial policy has been adopted in other enlightened nations, and our trade has been greatly enlarged and extended. Our country stands higher in the respect of the world, than at any former period. To continue to occupy this proud position, it is only necessary to preserve peace, and faithfully adhere to the great and fundamental principles of our foreign policy of non-intervention in the domestic concerns of other nations. We recognize in all nations the right which we enjoy ourselves, the change and reform of their political institutions, according to their own will and pleasure.

Hence we do not look behind existing governments, capable of maintaining their own authority. We recognize all such actual governments, not only from the dictates of true policy, but from a sacred regard for the independence of nations.

While this is our settled policy, it does not follow that we can ever be indifferent spectators of the progress of liberal principles. *The government and people of the United States*, united with enthusiasm and delight in the establishment of the French Republic as we now hail the efforts in progress to unite the States of Germany in a confederation similar in many respects to our own federal Union. If the great and enlightened German States, occupying, *as they do, a central and commanding position in Europe, shall* succeed in establishing such a confederated government, securing at the same time to the citizens of each state, local governments, adapted to the peculiar condition of each, with unrestricted trade and intercourse with each other, it will be an important era in the history of human events. Whilst it will consolidate and strengthen the power of Germany it must essentially promote the cause of peace, commerce, civilization and constitutional liberty throughout the world.

With all the governments on this continent our relations, it is believed, are now on a more friendly footing than they have ever been at any former period.

Since the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, our intercourse with the Government of that Republic has been of the most friendly character. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, has been received and accredited, and a diplomatic representative from Mexico, of a similar rank, has been received and accredited by this government.

The amicable relations between the two countries which have been suspended, have been happily restored, and are destined, I trust, to be long preserved. The two great republics, both situated on this continent, and with conterminous territories, have every motive of sympathy and of interest to bind them together, in perpetual amity.

The gratifying condition of our foreign relations, renders it unnecessary for me to call your attention more specifically to them.

It has been my constant aim and desire to promote peace and commerce with all nations. True policy at home and peace abroad, constitute the true interest and object of our country. War, the scourge of nations, should become inevitable, but is always to be avoided when it can be done consistently with the rights and honor of the nation.

One of the most important results of the war into which we were recently forced with a neighboring nation, is the demonstration it has afforded of the military strength of our country. Before the late war with Mexico, Europeans, and others in foreign countries entertained imperfect and erroneous opinions of the physical strength of a nation, and of our ability to prosecute war, and especially a war waged out of our own country. They saw that our standing army on the peace establishment did not exceed 10,000 men. Accustomed, themselves, to maintain in peace, large standing Armies, for the protection of their thrones against their own subjects, as well as against foreign enemies, they could not conceive that a people possessed of a nation without such an army, well disciplined and of long service, to wage a war successfully. They held in low estimate our militia, and were far from regarding them as an effective force, unless at might be for temporary defensive operations, when invaded on our own soil.

The events of the late war with Mexico have not only undeceived them, but have, I trust, corrected erroneous impressions which have prevailed to some extent, even among a portion of our own countrymen. That war has demonstrated, that upon the breaking out of hostilities not anticipated, and for which no previous preparation had been made, a volunteer army of citizen soldiers, equal to veteran troops, and, in numbers, equal to any emergency, can, in a short period, be brought into the field. Unlike what would have occurred in any other country, we were under no necessity of resorting to drafts or conscriptions. On the contrary, such was the number of volunteers who patriotically tendered their services, that the chief difficulty was in making selections, and determining who should be disappointed and compelled to remain at home. Our citizen soldiers are unlike those drawn from the population of any other country. They are composed indiscriminately of all professions and pursuits—of farmers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers—and this not only among the officers, but the private soldiers of the ranks.

Our citizen soldiers are unlike the soldiers of any other country in other respects. They are armed, and have been accustomed from their youth up to handle and use fire arms, and a large proportion of them, especially in the Western and more newly settled States, are expert marksmen. They are men who have a reputation to maintain as individuals for conduct in the field.—They are intelligent, and there is an individuality of character which is found in the ranks of no other army. In the battle, each private man as well as every officer, fights, not only for his country, but for glory and distinction among his fellow citizens when he shall return to civil life.

The war with Mexico has demonstrated not only the ability of the government to organize a numerous army upon a sudden call, but also to provide it with all the munitions and necessary supplies with despatch, convenience and ease, and to direct its operations with efficiency. The strength of our institutions has not only been displayed in the valor and skill of our troops engaged in active service in the field, but in the organization of those executive branches which are charged with the direction and conduct of the war. While no great praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men who fought our battles, it would be unjust to withhold from those officers necessarily stationed at home, who were charged with the duty of furnishing the army, in proper time and at proper places, with all the munitions of war and other supplies necessary to make it effective, the commendation to which they are entitled. The credit due to this class of our officers is greater, when it is considered that no army in ancient or modern times was ever better appointed or provisioned than our army in Mexico.—Operating in an enemy's country—removed 3,000 miles from the seat of the federal government, its different corps spread over a vast extent of territory, hundreds and even thousands of miles apart from each other, nothing short of the untiring energy and extraordinary energy of those officers could have enabled them to provide the army at all points, and in proper season, with all that was required for the most efficient service.

It is but an act of justice to declare that the officers in charge of the several executive bureaus, all under the immediate eye and supervision of the Secretary of War, performed their respective duties with ability, energy and efficiency. They have reaped some of the glory of the War, not having been personally exposed to its perils in battle, like their companions in arms; but without their forecast, sufficient aid and co-operation, those those in the field would not have been provided with that ample means means they possessed of achieving for themselves and their country, the unfading honors which they have won for both.

When all these facts are considered, it may cease to be a matter of so much amazement abroad how it happened that our whole army in Mexico, regulars and volunteers, were victorious upon every battle field, however fearful the odds against them.

The war with Mexico has thus fully developed the capacity of Republican governments to prosecute successfully a just an foreign war, with all the vigor usually attributed to more arbitrary forms of government. It has been usual for writers on public law to impute to republics the want of that unity and concentration of purpose and vigor of execution, which are generally admitted to long to the monarchial and aristocratic forms; and this feature of popular government has been supposed to display itself more particularly in the conduct of a war carried on in an enemy's territory.

THE NATION.

The war has developed most strikingly and conspicuously another feature in our institutions. It is, that without cost to the government or danger to our liberties, we have in the bosom of our society of freemen, available in a just and necessary war, virtually a standing army of 2,000,000 of armed citizen soldiers, such as fought the battles of Mexico.

But our military strength does not consist alone in our capacity far extended and unsuccessful operations on land. The Navy is an important arm of defence. If the services of the navy were not so brilliant as those of the army in the late war in Mexico, it was because they had no enemy to meet on their own element — While the army had opportunity of performing more conspicuous services, the navy largely participated in the conduct of the war — Both branches of the department performed their whole duty to the country. For the able and gallant services of the officers and men of the navy acting independently as well as in co-operation with our troops in the conquests of the Californias, the capture of Vera Cruz, and of the seizure and occupation of other important positions on the Gulf and Pacific coasts, the highest praise is due.

Their vigilence, energy and skill rendered the most effective service in excluding munitions of war and other supplies from them while they secured a safe entrance for abundant supplies for their own army. And extended commerce was nowhere interrupted, and for this immunity from the evils of war, our country is indebted to the navy.

High praise is due to the officers of the several executive bureaus the navy yards, and stations connected with the service, all under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the industry, foresight and energy with which everything was directed and furnished, to give efficiency to that branch of the service — The same vigilence evinced in directing the operations of the navy as of the army. There was concert of action and of purpose between the heads of the two arms of the service. By orders which were from time to time issued, our vessels of war on the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico were stationed in proper positions to co-operate efficiently with the army. By that means their combined power was brought to bear successfully on the enemy.

The great results which have been developed and brought to light by this war, will be of immeasurable importance to the future progress of our country. They will lend power fully to preserve us from foreign collision, and to enable us to preserve uninterrupted, our cherished policy of peace with all nations, "entangling alliances with none."

Occupying, as we do, a more commanding position among nations than at any former period, our duties and responsibilities to ourselves and to posterity are correspondingly increased. This will be the more obvious when we consider the vast additions which have been recently made to our territorial possessions, and their great importance and value.

Within less than four years the annexation of Texas to the Union has been consummated; the all conflicting title to the Oregon territory south of the 49th deg of North latitude, being all that was insisted on by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted, and New Mexico, with Upper California, have been acquired by treaty. The area of these several territories, according to a report carefully prepared by a commissioner of the General Land Office from the most authentic information in his possession and which is herewith transmitted, *contains* 1,193,061 square miles, or 733,559,040 acres; while the area of the remaining twenty-nine States, and the territory not yet organized into States, east of the rocky mountains, contains 2,059,51[illegible] square miles, or 1,318,120,959 acres.

The estimates show that the territories recently acquired, or over which our exclusive jurisdiction or dominion have been extended, constitute a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the United States before their acquisition. If Oregon be excluded from the estimate, there will still remain within the limits of Texas, New Mexico and California, 851,598 square miles, or 545,012,720 acres, being an addition equal to more than of all the territory owned by the United States before their acquisition; and, including Oregon, nearly as great an extent of territory as the whole of Europe. Russia only excepted. The Mississippi, so lately the frontier of our country is now only its centre. With the addition of the late acquisitions, the United States are now estimated to be nearly as large as the whole of Europe. It is estimated by the superintendant of the coast survey, in the accompanying report, that the extent of the sea coast of Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, is upwards of four hundred miles; on the coast of Upper California, on the Pacific, of 970 miles; and of Oregon, including the straits of Fuca, of 650 miles west, making the whole extent of sea coast on the Pacific 1,600 miles, and the whole extent on both the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico, 2,620 miles.

The length of the coast on the Atlantic from the Northern limits of the Union around the capes of Florida to the Sabine, on the Eastern boundary of Texas, is estimated to be 3100 miles, so that the addition of sea coast, including Oregon, is nearly two-thirds as great as all we possessed before; and including Oregon, is an addition of 1370 miles, being nearly equal to one-half of the extent of coast which we possessed before these acquisitions. We have now three great maratime ports on the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific—making in the whole extent of sea coast of the United States, not including bays, sounds, and small irregularities of the main shore and of the sea Islands if these be included the length of the shore line of coast as estimated by the superintendant of the coast surveys, in this report, would be 33,063 miles.

It would be difficult to calculate the value of these immense additions to our territorial possessions. Texas, lying contiguous to the Western boundary of Louisiana, embracing within its limits a part of the navigable tributary waters of the Mississippi, and an extensive sea coast, could not long have remained in the hands of a foreign power, without endangering the peace of our South Western frontier. Her products in the vicinity of the tributaries of the Mississippi, must have sought a market through those streams running into and through our territory; and the danger of irritation and collision of interests between Texas, as a foreign State; and ours, ever would have been imminent; while the embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between them must have been constant and unavoidable. Had Texas fallen into the hands, or under the influence and control of a strong maratime or military power, as she might have done, these dangers would have been still greater. Obey have been saved by her voluntary and peaceful annexation to the United States.

Texas, from her position, was a natural, and almost indispensable part of of our territories. Fortunately she has been restored to our country, and now constitues one of the States of our confederacy, "upon an equal footing with the rest of the States." The salubrity of climate, the fertility of soil peculiarly adapted to the production of our most valuable staple commodities, and her commercial advantages, must soon must soon make her one of the most populous states.

New Mexico, though situated in the interior, and without a sea coast, is known to contain much fertile land, to abound in rich mines of the precious metals, and to be capapable of sustaining a large population. Gron its position it is the intermediate and connecting territory, between our settlements and our possessions on Texas and those on the the Pacific coast.

Upper California, irrespective of the vast mineral wealth recently developed there, holds at this day in point of value and importance, to the rest of the Union, the same relations that Louisiana did when that the territory was acquired from *France*, forty-five years ago. Extending nearly ten degrees of latitude along the Pacific, and embracing the only safe and commodious harbor on the coast for many hundred miles, to a temperate climate, and an extensive interior of fertile lands, it is scarcely possible to, estimate *its wealth until it sh ll be brought under the government of our* laws, and its resources fully developed

From its position, it must command the rich commerce of China, of Asia, of the Ilands of the Pacific, of Western Mexico, of Central America, the South American States, and of the Russians Possessions, bordering on that ocean. A great emporium will doubtless speedily arise on the California coast, which may be destined to rival in importance New Orleans itself. The depot of the vast commerce which must oxist on the Pacific, will probably be at some point on the Bay of Francisco, will and will occupy the same relation to the whole western coast of that ocean, as New Orleans does to the Valley of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. To this depot our numerous whale ships will resort, with their cargoes to trade, refit and obtain supplies. This of itself will largely help to build up a city which would soon become the center of a great and rapidly increasing commerce. Situated on a safe harbor, sufficiently capacious for all the natives, as well as the marine of the world, and convenient to excellent timber for ship building, owned by the United States, it must become our great Western Naval Depot.

It was known that mines of precious metals existed to a considerable extent in California at the time of its acquisition. Recent discoveries render it probable that these mines are more extensive and valuable than was anticipated. The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief, were they not corroborated by the authentics reports of officers in the public service, who have visited the mineral districts, and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation. Reluctant to credit the reports in general circulation, as to the quantity of gold, the officer commanding our forces n California visited the mineral districts in July last, for the purpose of obtaining correct information on the subject. His report to the War Department, of the result of his examination, and the facts obtained on the spot, is herewith laid before Congress. When he visited the country, there were about four thousand persons engaged in collecting gold. There is every reason to believe that the number of persons so employed has since been augmented. The explorations already made warrant the belief that the supply is very large, and that gold is found at various places in an extensive district of country.

Information received from officers of the Navy and other sources, though not so full and minute, confirm the accounts of the commander of our military force in California. It appears, also, from these reports, that mines of quicksilver are found in the vicinity or the gold region. One of them is now being worked, and is believed to be among the most productive in the world.

The effects produced by the discovery of these rich mineral deposits, and the success which has attended the labors of these who have resorted to them, have produced a surprising change in the state of affairs in California. Labor commands a most exhorbiant price, and all others pursuits but that of searching for the precious metals are abandoned. Nearly the whole of the male population of the country have gone to the gold district.—Ships arriving on the coast are deserted by their crews, and their voyages suspended for the want of sailors. Our commanding officer there entertains apprehensions that soldiers cannot be kept in the public service without a large increase of pay. Desertions in his command have become frequent, and he recommends that those who shall withstand the strong temptation, and remain faithful, shall be rewarded.

This abundance of gold, and the all engrossing pursuit of it, have already caused, in California, an unprecedented rise in the price of the necessaries of life.

That we may the more speedily and fully avail ourselves of the undeveloped wealth of these mines, it is deemed of vast importance that a branch of the mint of the United States be authorized to be established, at your *present session, in California. Among other signal ad*vantages which would result from such an establishment, would be that of rising the gold to its par value, in that territory. A branch mint of the United States at the great commercial depot on the west coast, would convert into our own coin not only the gold derived from our own *rich mines*, but also the bullion and specie which our commerce may bring from the whole west coast of Central and South America. The west coast of America and the adjacent interior embrace the richest and best mines of Mexico, New Grenada, Central America, Chili and Peru. The bullion and specie drawn from these countries, and especially from those of Western Mexico and Peru, to an amount in value of many millions of dollars, are now annually diverted and carried by the ships of Great Britain to her own ports, to be coined or used to sustain her National Bank, and thus contribute to increase her ability to command so much of the commerce of the world. If a branch mint be established at the great commercial point on that coast, a vast amount of bullion and specie would flow thither; to be re-coined, and pass thence to New Orleans, New York and the Atlantic cities. The amount of our constitutional currency at home would be greatly increased, while its circulation abroad would be promoted. It is well known to our merchants its *trading to China and the west coast of America*, that great inconvenience and loss are experienced from the fact that our coins are not current at their par value in these countries.

The powers of Europe, far removed from the west coast of America, by the Atlantic Ocean, which intervenes, and by a tedious and dangerous navigation around the Southern Cape of the Continent of America, can never successfully compete with the United States in the rich and extensive commerce which is opened to us, at so much less cost by the acquisition of California.

The vast importance and commercial advantages of California have heretofore remained undeveloped by the government of the country of which it constitutes a part. Now that this fine province is a part of this country, all the States of the Union, some more immediately and directly than others, are deeply interested in the speedy development of its wealth and resources. No section of our country is more interested, or will be more benefited than the commercial, navigating and manufacturing in*terests of the Eastern States*. Our planting and farming interests in every part of the Union will be greatly benefited by it. As our commerce and navigation are enlarged and extended, our exports of agricultural products and *of manufactures will be increased*; and in the new markets thus opened, they cannot fail to command remunerating and profitable prices.

The acquisition of California and New Mexico, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the annexation of Texas, combined, are of greater consequence, and will add more to the *strength and wealth* of the nation than any which have preceded them since the adoption of the Constitution.

But to effect these great results, not only California, but New Mexico must be *brought under the control* of regularly authorized governments. The existing condition of California, and of that part of New Mexico lying west of the Rio Grande, and without the limits of Texas, imperiously demand that *Congress should* at its present session, organize territorial government over them.

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Mexico, on the 30th of May last, the temporary governments which had been established over New Mexico, had ceased to exist. Impressed with the necessity of establishing territorial governments over them, I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress, in my message communicating the ratified treaty of peace, of the 6th of July last, and invoked their action at that session. Congress adjourned without making any provision for their government.

The inhabitants by the transfer of their country, had become entitled to the benefits of our laws and constitution, and yet were left without any *regular organized* government. Since that time the very limited power possessed by the executive has been exercised to *preserve* and protect them from the inevitable consequences of a state of anarchy. The only government which remained, was that established by the military authority during the war. Regarding this to be a *de facto* government, and that by the presumed consent of the inhabitants it might be continued temporarily, they were advised to conform and submit to it for the *short intervening period* before Congress would assemble and could legislate on the subject. The views entertained by the executive on that point are contained in a communication of the Secretary of State, dated the 7th of October last, which was *forwarded for publication to California and New Mexico*, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

The small military force of the Regular Army, which was serving within the limits of the acquires territories at the close of the war was retained in them, and additional forces have been ordered there for the protection of the inhabitants, and to preserve and secure the rights and interest of the United States.

No revenue has been or could be collected at the ports in California, because Congress failed to authorise the establishment of custom houses, and for the appointment of officers for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by a circular letter addressed to the Collector of the Customs, on the 7th day of October last, a copy of which is hereby transmitted, exercised all the power with which he was invested by the law.

In pursuance of the act of the 14th of August last, extending the benefit of our post office laws to the people of California, the Post Master General has appointed two agents, who have proceeded, the one to California, and the other to Oregon, with authority to make the necessary arrangements for carrying its provisions into effect.

The monthly line of mail steamers from Panama to Astoria, has been required to "stop and deliver and take mails at San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco."—These mail steamers, connected by the Isthmus of Panama with the line of mail steamers on the Atlantic, between New York and Chagres, will establish a regular *mail communication with California.*

It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least possible delay, for New Mexico and California, regularly organized territorial governments. The causes of the failure to do this at the last session of Congress are well known, and deeply to be regretted. With the opening prospects of increased prosperity and national greatness which the acquisition of these rich and extensive territorial possessions afford, how irrational it would be to forego or to reject these advantages, by the agitation of a domestic question which is coeval with the existance of our government itself, and to endanger by internal strifes, geographical divisions, and heated contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the glorious union of our confederated States; that union which binds us together as one people, and which for sixty years has been our shield and protection against every danger.

In the eyes of the world and of postority, how trival and insignificant will be all our internal divisions and struggles compared with the preservation of this Union of these states in all its vigor and with all its countless blessings! No patriot would foment and excite geographical and sectional divisions. No lover of country would deliberately calculate the value of the Union — Future generations would look in amazement on the folly of such a course.

Other nations at the present day would look upon us with astonishment; and such of them as desired to maintain and propagate thrones and monarchical or aristocratical principles, will view it with exultation and delight, because in it they will see the elements of faction, which they hope must ultimately overturn our system. Ours is great example of a prosperous and free self-governed republic, commanding the admiration and imitation of all the lovers of freedom throughout the world. How solemn, therefore, is the duty, how impressive the call upon us and upon all parts of our country, to cultivate a patriotic spirit of harmony, of good fellowship, of compromise, and mutual concession in the administration of the incomparable system of government formed by our fathers in the midst of almost insuperable difficulties, and transmitted to us with the injunction that we should enjoy its blessings and hand it down unimpared to those who may come after us.

In view of the high and responsible duties which we owe to ourselves and to mankind, I trust you may be able at your present session to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens or probably ever can threaten to disturb the harmony and successful operation of our system.

The Immensely valuable possessions of New Mexico and California are already inhabited by a considerable population. Attracted by their great fertility, their mineral wealth, their commercial advantages, and the salubriety of the climate, emigrants from the older States, in great numbers, are already preparing to seek new homes in these inviting regions.

Shall the dissimilarity of the domestic institutions of the different States prevents us from providing for them suitable governments? These institutions existed at the adoption of the Constitution, but the obstacles which they interposed were overcome by that spirit of compromise which is now invoked. In a conflict of opinions, or of *interests, real or imaginary*, between different sections of our country, neither can justly demanded all which it might desire to obtain. Each, in the true spirit of our institutions should concede something to the other.

Our gallant force in the Mexican war, by whose patriotism and unparralleled deeds of arms we obtained these possessions as an indemnity for our just demands against Mexico, were composed of citizens who belonged to no one State or section of our Union. They were men from slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, from the North and the South, from the East and the West.—*They were all companions in arms and fellow-citizens of* the same common country, engaged in the same common cause. When prosecuting the war they were brethern and friends and shared alike with each other common *toils, dangers and sufferings*. Now, when their work is ended, when peace is restored, and they return again to their homes, put off their habiliments of war, take their places in society, and resume their pursuits in civil life, surely a spirit of harmony and concession, and of equal regard for their right of all, and of all sections of the Union ought to prevail in providing governments for the acquired territories—the fruits of their common service. The whole people of the United States and of every State contributed to defray the expenses of that war; and it would not be just for any one section to exclude another from all participation in the acquired territory. This would not be in consonance with the just system of government which the farmers of the Constitution adopted.

The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left to the option of the slave-holding States themselves. From the nature of the climate and production, in much the larger portion of it, it is certain it could never exist; and in the remainder the probabilities are that it would not. But however this may be, the question, involving, as it does, a principal of equality of rights of the seperate and several States, as *equal copartners in the confederacy*, should not be disregarded.

In organizing governments over these territories, no duty imposed on Congress by the Constitution requires that they should legislate on the subject, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the soundest expounders of that instrument. Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired territories, when assembled in convention to form State Constitutions, will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress shall abstain from interfering with the question the people of these territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper when they apply for admission as *States, into the Union*. No enactment of Congress could restrain the people of any of the sovereign States of the Union, old or new, North or South, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, from determining the character of their own domestic institutions, as they may deem wise or proper. Any and all the States possesses this right, and Congress cannot deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might, if they chose, so alter their Constitution as to abolish slavery within its limits; and the people of Vermont might so alter their Constitution *as to admit* slavery within its limits. Both States would possess the right; though, as all know, it is not probable that either would exert it.

It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the Union that this question is in its nature temporary, and can only continue for the brief period which will intervene before California and New Mexico may be admitted as States into the Union. From the tide of population now flowing into them, it is highly probable that this will soon occur.

Considering the several States and the citizens of the several States as equal, and entitled to equal rights under the Constintion, if this were an original question, it might well be insisted on that the principle of non-interference is the true doctrine, and that Congress could not, in absence of any express grant of power, interfere with their relative rights. Upon a great *emergency*, however, and under menacing dangers to the Union, the Missouri Compromise Line in respect to Slavery was apopted. The same line was extended farther West in the *acquisition of Texas*; After an acquiescence of nearly thirty years in the principle of Compromise recognized and established by these Acts, and to avoid the danger to the Union which might follow, if unwisely now disregarded, I have heretofore expressed the opinion that that line of Compromise should be extended on the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. from the Western boundary of Texas, where it now terminates, to the Pacific Ocean. This is *the middle ground of Compromise*, upon which the different sections of the Union may met, as they have heretofore met. If this is done, it is confidently believed a large majority of the people of every section of the country, however widely their abstract opinions on the subject of Slavery may differ, would cheerfully and patriotically acquiesce in it, and peace and harmony would again fill our borders.

The restriction north of the line was only yielded to in the case of Missouri and Texas, upon a principle of compromise made necessary for the sake of preserving the harmony, and possibly the existence of the Union.

It was upon these considerations that, at the close of your last session, I gave my sanction to the principle of the Missouri *Compromise line*, by approving and signing the bill "to establish the Teritorial Government of Oregon" From a sincere desire to preserve the harmony of the Union, and in deference for the acts of my predecessors, I felt constrained to yield my acquiescence to the extent to which they had gone in compromising this delicate and dangerous question. But if Congress shall now reverse the decision by which the Missouri Compromise was effected, and shall propose to extend the restriction over the whole territory, South as well as North, of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. it will cease to be a compromise, and must be regarded as an original question.

If Congress, instead of observing the course of non-interfereuce, leaving the adoption of their domestic institutions to the people who may inhabit these territories; or if, instead of extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, shall prefer to submit the legal and constitutional question which may arise to the decision of the Judical Tribunals, as was proposed in a bill which passed the Senate at your last session, an adjustment may be effected in this mode. If the whole subject be referred to the Judiciary, all parts of the Union should cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of the tribunal created by the Constitution for the settlement of all questions which may arise under the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States.

Congress is earnestly invoked, for the sake of the Union, its harmony, and our continued prosperity as a nation, to adjust at its present session, this, the only dangerous question which lies in our path if not in some one of the modes suggested in some other which may be satisfactory.

In anticipation of the establishment of our regular governments over the acquired territories, the joint commission of officers of the Army and Navy, has been ordered to proceed to the coast of California and Oregon, for the purpose of making reconnoisance, and a report as to the proper sites for the erection of fortifications or other defensive works on land, and of suitable situations for naval stations. The information which may be expected from a scientific and skillful examination of the coast, will be very useful to Congress when they come to consider the propriety of making appropriations for these great national objects. Proper defences on land will be necessary for the security and protection of our possessions; and the establishment of Navy Yards, and a Dock for the repair and construction of vessels, will be important alike to our Navy and commercial marine.—Without such establishments every vessel, whether of the Navy or the Merchant service requiring repair, must, at great expense, come round Cape Horn, to one of our Atlantic yards for that purpose. With such establishments, vessels, it is believed, may be built or repaired, as cheaply in California as upon the Atlantic coast.—They would give employment to many of our enterprizing ship builders and merchats, and greatly facilitate and enlarge our commerce to the Pacific.

As it is ascertained that mines of gold, silver, copper quicksilver exhists in New Mexico and California, and that nearly all the lands where they are found belong to the United States, it is deemed important to the public interests that provision be made for a geological and mineralogical examination of these regions. Measures sho'd be adopted to preserve the Mineral Lands, especially such as contain the precious metals, for the use of the U. States; or, if brought into market, to separate them from the farming lands, and dispose of them in such a manner as to secure a large return of money to the treasury, and at the same time lead to the developement of their wealth by individual proprietors and purchasers. To do this it will be necessary to provide for an immediate survey and location of the lots. If Congress should deem it proper to dispose of the mineral lands, they should be sold in small quantities and at a fixed minimum price.

I recommend that Surveyor Generals' Offices be authorized to be established in New Mexico and California, and provisions made for surveying and bringing the public land into market at the earliest practical period. In disposing of these lands, I recommend that the right of pre-emption be secured, and liberal grants made to the emigrants who have settled, or may settle upon them.

It will be important to extend our revenue laws over these territories, and especially over California, at an early period. There is already a considerable commerce with California; and until ports of entry shall be established and collectors appointed, no revenue can be received. If these and other necessary and proper measures be adopted for the developement of the wealth and resources of New Mexico and California, and regular territorial governments be established over them, such will probably be the rapid enlargement of our commerce and navigation, and such the addition to the National wealth, that the present generation may live to witness the controling commercial and monetary power of the world transferred from Londo, and other European emporiums to the city of New York.

The apprehensions which were entertained by some of our statesmen, in the earlier periods of the government, that our system was incapable of operating with sufficient energy and success over largely extended territorial limits, and that if this were attempted, it would fall to pieces by its own weakness, have been disappointed by our experience. By the division of power between the State and Federal governments, the latter is found to operate with as much energy in the extremes as in the centre.—It is as efficient in the remotest of the thirty States which now compose the Union, as it was in the thirteen States which formed our Constitution. Indeed it may well be doubted, whether, if our present population had been confined within the limits of the original thirteen States, the tendencies to centralization and consolidation would not have been such as to have encroached upon the essential reserved rights of the States, and thus to have made the Federal government a widely different one, practically, *from what it is in the theory*, and was intended to be by its framers. So far from entertaining apprehensions of the safety of our system, by the extension of our territory, the belief is confidently entertained that each new State gives strength and an additional guaranty for the preservation of the Union itself.

In pursuance of the provisions of the 13th article of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement, with the Republic of Mexico, and of the Act of July 29th, 1848, claims of our citizens, which had been "already liquidated and decided against the Mexican' Republic, amounting, with the interest thereon, to $2023,832 51c., have been liquidated and paid. There remains to be paid of these claims, $74,192 26c.

Congress, at its last session, having made no provision for the executing the 15th article of the Treaty by which the United States assume to make satisfaction for the "unliquidated claims" of our citizens against Mexico, to "an amount not exceeding $3,250,000," the subject is again recommended to your favorable consideration.

The exchange of ratifications of the Treaty with Mexico took place on the 30th of May 1848. Within one year after that time, the Commissioner and Surveyor, which each Government stipulates to appoint, are required to meet "at the post of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It will be seen from this provision, that the period within which a Commissioner and Surveyor of the respective Governments are required to meet at San Diego, will expire on the 30th of May, 1849. Congress, at the close of its last session, made an appropriation for "the expenses of running and marking the boundary line" between the two countries, but did not fix the amount of salary which should be paid to the Commissioner and Surveyor to be appointed on the part of the U. S. It is desirable that the amount of compensation which they shall receive should be prescribed by law, and not left, as it present, to the Executive discreation.

Measures were adopted at the earliest practicable period to organize "the Territorial Government of Oregon," as authorized by the act of the 14th of August last. The Governor and Marshal of the Territory, accompanied by a small military escort, left the frontier of Missouri in September last, and took the Southern route, by the way of Santa Fe and the river Gila, to California, with the intention of proceeding thence, in one of our vessels of war, to their destination. The Government was fully advised of the great importance of his early arrival in the country, and it is confidently believed he may reach Oregon in the latter part of the present month, or early in the next. The other officers of the Territory have proceeded by sea.

In the month of May last, I communicated information to Congress that an Indian war had broken out in Oregon, and recommended that authority be given to raise an adequate *number of volunteers to proceed* without delay to the assistance of our fellow citizens in that Territory. The authority not having been granted by Congress, as soon as their services could be dispensed with in Mexico, orders were issued to the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri, and to prepare to march to Oregon, as soon as the necessary provision could be made. Shortly before it was ready to march, it was arrested by the provision of the act passed by Congress on the last day of the last session, which directed that all the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of that Regiment, who had been in service, be discharged. The effect of this *provision was to disband* the rank and file of the Regiment; and before their places could be filled by recruits, the season had so far advanced, that it was impracticable for it to proceed until the opening of the next Spring.

In the month of October last, the accompanying communication was received from the Governor of the temporary government of Oregon, giving information of the continuance of the Indian disturbances, and the destitution and defenceless condition of the inhabitants. Orders were immediately transmitted to the commander of our Squadron in the Pacific, to dispatch to their assistance a part of the Naval forces on that station, to furnish them with arms and ammunitions, and to continue to give them such aid and protection as the Navy could afford, *until the Army could reach the country.*

It is the policy of humanity, and one which has already been persued by the U. States, to cultivate the good will of the aboriginal tribes of this Continent, and to restrain them from making war, and indulging in excesses, by mild means, rather than by force. That this could have been done with the tribes in Oregon, had that territory been under the government of our laws at an earlier period, and had suitable measures been adopted by Congress, such as now exist in our intercourse with other Indian tribes within our limits, cannot be doubted. Indeed, the immediate and only cause of the existing hostilities of the Indians of Oregon, is represented to have been the long delay of the United States in making to them some trifling compensation, in such articles as they wanted, for the country now occupied by our emigrants, which the Indians claimed, and over which they formerly roamed. This compensation had been promised to them by the temporary government established in Oregon, but its fulfilment had been postponed from time to time, for nearly two years, whilst those who made it had been anxiously waiting for Congress to establish a territorial government over the country. The Indians became at length distrustful of their good *faith, and sought redress by plunder and massacre*, which finally led to the present difficulties. A few thousand dollars, in suitable presents, as a compensation for the country, which had been taken possession of by our citizens, would have satisfied the Indians, and have prevented the war. A small amount, properly distributed, it is confidently believed, would soon restore quiet. In this Indian war our fellow-citizens of oregon have been compelled to take the field in their own defence, have performed valuable military services, and been subjected to expenses which have fallen heavily upon them. Justice demands that provisions should be made by Congress to compensate them for their services, and to refund to them the necessary expenses which they have incurred.

I repeat the recommendation heretofore made to Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a suitable number of Indian Agents, to reside among the tribes of Oregon, and that a small sum be appropriated to enable these agents to cultivate friendly relations with them. If this be done, the residue, of a small military force will be all that is necessary to keep them in check and preserve peace.

I recommend that similar provisions be made as regards the tribes inhabiting Northern Texas, New Mexico, California, and the extensive region lying between our settlements in Missouri and those possessions, as the most effective means of preserving peace upon our border, and within the recently acquired territories.

The Secretary of the Treasury will present, in his annual report, a highly satisfactory statement of the condition of the finances.

The imports for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June last, were of the value of $154,997,978: of which the amount exported was $21,128,010, leaving $133,-849,666 in the country for domestic use.

The value of the exports for the same period was $154,032,181, consisting of domestic productions, amounting to $132,104,121, and $21,128,010 of foreign articles.

The receipts into the Treasury for the same period, exclusive of loans, amounted ao $35,436,750 59, of which there was derived from Customs $31,757,070 96, from sales of Public Lands $3,328,642 56, and from miscellaneous and incidental sources, $351,037 07.

It will be perceived that the Revenue from Customs for the last fiscal year exceeded by 757 070 96 the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, and that the aggregate receipts during the same period from Customs, Lands and miscellaneous sources, also exceeded the estimate, by the sum of $536,750 59—including, however, a very near approach in the estimate, to the actual result,

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, including those for the war, and exclusive of payments of principal and interest for the public debt were $42,811,970 03.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury for the local year ending on the 30th of June, 1849, including the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July last, will amount

...strong enough, and that to wield its resources successfully in ... emergencies, and especially in war, more power should be ...centrated in...hands. This increased power they did not seek ...ctly by the legitimate and prescribed mode—an amendment ...the Constitution—but by construction. They saw governments ...the Old World based upon different orders of society, and so ...ounded as to throw the whole power of nations into the hands ...a few who taxed and controlled the *many* without responsibili...straint.

In that arrangement they conceived the strength of nations in...consisted. There was also something fascinating in this lux... and display of the hereditary nations. The authors of this system drew ...t of the laboring nations. They had viewed the enor... ideas of political economy from what they had witnessed in ...rope, particularly in Great Britain. They had viewed the enor... wealth, concentrated in a few hands and had seen the ...e of over-run establishments of an aristocracy which was ...d by the restrictive policy. They forgot to look down upon ...e poor classes of the English population, upon whose daily und... ...ess labor the great establishments they so much admired, were ...e and supported. They failed to perceive that the scanty ...and half clad operatives were not only in abject poverty, but ...bound in chains of oppressive servitude for the benefit of fa... classes who are the *everlasting objects of the care of the gov...ment.* It was not possible to reconstruct society in the United ...s upon the European plan—here there was a written consti... by which orders and titles were not recognized or tolerated. ...system of measures was therefore devised, calculated, if not in...ded, to withdraw power gradually and silently from the states ...the mass of the people, and by construction to approximate ...e government to European models, substituting an aristocracy ...wealth for that of order and titles.

Without reflecting upon the dissimilarity of our institu...ons, and the condition of our people and those of Eu...e, the conceived the vain idea of building up in the United States a system similar to that which they ad...ed abroad. Great Britain had a National Bank of ...e capital, in whose hands was consentrated the mon... and financial powers of the nation; an institution ...ding almost kingly power and exerting vast influence ...r all the operations of trade, and upon the policy of ...e government itself. Great Britain had an enormous ...ic debt, and it had become a part of her public policy ...egard this as a "public blessing." Great Britain had ...a restrictive policy which placed fetters and burdens ...e trade, and trammeled the productive industry of the ...ass of the nation. By her combined system of policy, ...e landlords and other property holders, were protected ...d enriched by the enormous taxes which were levied ...n the labour of the country for their advantage. ...Imitating this foreign policy, the first step in establish...the new system in the United States was the creation ...a National Bank, not foreseeing the dangerous power ...countless evils which such an institution *might* en...upon the country, nor perceiving the connexion which ...was designed to form between the Bank and the other ...anches of the miscalled "American System," but feel...the embarrassments of the Treasury and of the busi...ss of the country consequent upon the war, some of ...e statesmen who had held different and sounder views ...re induced to yield their scruples, and, indeed settled ...pinions of its unconstitutionality, and to give it their ...ction, as an expedient which they vainly hoped might ...ve relief.

It was a most unfortunate error, as the subsequent his... and final catastrophy of that dangerous and corrupt ...stitution have abundantly proved. The Bank, and its ...numerous branches, ramified into the States, soon bro't ...any of the active politicians and influencial men in dif... sections of the country into the relation of debtors ...s, and dependents upon pecuniary favors; thus diffu...throughout the mass of society a great number of in...duals of power and influence to give tone to public ...inion, and to act in concert in cases of emergency.—...he corrupt power of such a practical engine is no longer ...matter of speculation, having been displayed in numer... instances, but most signally in the political struggles ...1832—3 and 4, in opposition to the public will repre...ented by a fearless and patriotic President.

But the Bank was but one branch of the new system. ...A public debt of more than ~120,000,000 existed, and it ...ught to be disguised that any of the authors of the new ...stem did not regard its speedy payment essential to the ...ir prosperity; but looked upon its continuance as no ...t existing. While the debt existed, it furnished ailment ...the Nation Bank, and evident rendered taxation ne...sary to the amount of the interest, exceeding $7,000,... annually.

This operated in harmony with the next branch of the ...system which was a high protective Tariff. This ...as to afford bounties to favored classes and particularly ...ests at the expense of all others. A *proposition* to ...the whole people for the purpose of enriching a few, ...as too monstrous to be openly made. The scheme was, ...refore veiled under the plausible, but delusive pretext ...a measure to "protect home industry," and many of ...e people were, for a time, led to believe that a tax which ...e main fell upon labor, was for the benefit of the la... who paid it. This branch of the system involves ...e partnership between the government and the favored ...ses—the former receiving the proceeds of the tax im...sed on articles imposed, and the latter the increased ...ce of similar articles produced at home, caused by ...e tax. It is obvious that the position to be received ...the favored, would be a general rule, be increased in ...portion to the increase of the late rates of tax, improv... and diminished as those rates were reduced to the rev...ue standard required by the wants of the government. ...e rates required to produce a sufficient revenue for the ...inary expenditures of government, for necessary pur...es, were not *likely* to give to the private partners in ...e scheme, profits sufficient to satisfy their cupidity; and ...ce a variety of expedients and pretexts were resorted ...r the purpose of enlarging the expenditures, and ...reby creating a necessity for keeping up a high pro... Tariff. The effect of this policy was to interpose ...eral restriction upon the national course of the busi... and trade of the country, and to advance the inter... of large capitalist and monopolists, at the expenses of ...e great mass of the people who were taxed to increase ...ir wealth.

Another branch of this system was a comprehensive ...eme of internal improvement, capable of indefinite ...gement, and sufficient to swallow up as *many mil...* annually as could be extracted from the foreign ...merce of the country. This was a convenient and ...essary adjunct of the protective Tariff. It was to be ...e great absorbent of any surplus which might at any ...e accumulate in the Treasury, and of the taxes levied ...e people, not for necessary revenue purposes, but ...e avowed object of affording protection to the favor... classes.

Auxiliary to the same end, if it was not an essential ...t of the system itself, was the scheme which at a la... period, obtained for distributing the proceeds of the ...s of the public lands among the different States.—...er expedients were devised to take money out of the ...easury, and prevent its coming in from any other ...rce than a protective one. The authors and support... of the system were the advocates of the largest expen...res, whether for necessary or useful purposes or not, ...ause the larger the expenditures the greater was the ...ed for high taxes, in the form of protective duties.

These several measures were sustained by popular ...es and plausible arguments, by which thousands ...re deluded. The bank was represented to be an im...sable fiscal agent for the government; was to equa... exchanges, and to regulate and furnish a sound cur... always and everywhere, of uniform value. The ...ective tariff was to give employment to "American ...s" at advanced prices; was to "protect home indus... and furnish a ready market for the farmer. Inter... improvements were to bring trade on to every neigh...hood—enhance the value of every man's property.— ...distribution of the land money was to enrich the ...es, finish their public works, plant schools throughout ...r borders, and relieve them from taxation. But the ...at for every dollar taken out of the Treasury for ...e objects, a much larger sum was transferred from the ...kets of the people to the favored classes, was continu... to be exacted, as was also the tendency, if not the ulti... design, of the system to build up an aristocracy of ...lth, to control the masses of society, and monopolize ...e political power of the country.

The several branches of this system were so intimate... blended together that in their operation each sustained ...d strengthened the others. Their joint operation was ...d new burdens of taxation, and to encourage a large... increased and wasteful expenditure of public money. ...as the interest of the bank that the revenue collected ...m the disbursements made by the government should ...ge, because being the depository of the public mo... the larger the amount the greater would be the bank ...fit. It was the interest of the favored classes who ...re enriched by the protective tariff, to have the rates ...f protection as high as possible, because the higher ...e rates the greater their advantage. It was the inte... of the people of all those sections and localities which ...ld to be benefitted by expenditures for internal im...vements, that the amount collected should be as large ...e possible—that the sum disbursed might also be the lar... the States being the beneficiries in the distribution ...f land money, had an interest in having rates of tax ...ed by a protective tariff, large enough to yield a suf... revenue from that source to meet the wants of the ...vernment without disturbing or taking from them the ...ir funds: so that each of the branches constituting the ...em had a common interest in swelling the public ex...diture. They had a direct interest in maintaining the ...ublic debt unpaid, and increasing its amount, because ...t would produce an annual increased drain upon the ...easury to the amount of the interest, and render aug...nted taxes necessary. The operation and necessary ...ect of the whole system were to encourage large and ...extravagant expenditures, and thereby to increase the pub... patronage, and maintain a rich and expensive govern...nt at the expense of a taxed and impoverished people. ...Its manifest that this scheme of enlarged taxation and ...disbursements, had it continued to prevail, must soon have ...converted the government of the Union, intended by its ...framers to be a plain, cheap and simple confederation of ...States, united together for common protection, and charg... with a few specific duties relating chiefly to our foreign ...affairs, into a consolidated empire, depriving the States ...of their reserved rights, and the people of their just power ...and control in the administration of their government.—...In this manner the whole form and character of the Go...vernment would be changed, not by an amendment of ...the Constitution, but by resorting to an unwarrantable ...and unauthorized construction of that instrument.

The indirect mode of levying the taxes, by a ...duty on imports, prevents the mass of the people ...from readily perceiving the amount they pay, and ...is enabled the few, who are thus enriched, and ...who seek to yield the political power of the coun... to, deceive and delude them. Were the taxes ...a *direct levy upon the people*, as is the case in the States; this could not occur.

The whole system was resisted from its inception, by many of our ablest statesman, some of whom doubted its constitutionality and its expediency: while others beleived it was, in all its branches a flagrant and dangerous infraction of the Constitution.

That a National Bank, a protective Tariff, levied not to raise the revenue needed, but for protection merely; internal improvements, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, are measures without the warrants of the Constitution, would, upon the maturest consideration, seem to be clear. It is remarked that no one of those measures, involving such momentous consequences, is authorised by any express grant of power in the Constitution. No one of them is "incident to, boing necessary and proper for the exercise of the specific powers" granted by the Constitution. The authority under which it has been attempted to justify each of them, is derived from inferences and constructions of the Constition, which its letter and whole object and design do not warrant. It is to be conceived that such immence powers would have been left by the farmers of that Constitution, to mere inferences and doubtful constructions? Had it been intended to confur them on the Federal Government, it is but reasonable to conclude that it would have been done by plain and unequivocal grants. This was not done; but the whole structure of which the "American System" consisted, was reared on no other or better faundation than forced implications and inferences of power, which its authors assumed might be declared by construction from the Constitution.

But it has been urged that the national Band, which constituted so essential a branch of this combined system of measures, was not a new measure, and that its constitutionality has been previously sanctioned, because a Bank had been chartered in 1791, and had received the official signature of President Washington. A few facts will show the just weight to which the precedent should be entitled, as bearing upon the question of constitutionality.

Great diversity of opinion upon the subject, existed in Congress. It is well known that President Washington entertained serious doubts both as to the constitutionality and expediency of the measure; and while the bill was before him for his official approval or disapproval, so great were those doubts, that he required "the opinion in writing," of the members of his Cabinet, to aid him in arriving at a decision. His Cabinet gave their opinion, and were divided upon the subject—Gen. Hamilton being in favor of, and Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph being opposed to the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank. It is well known, also, that President Washington retained the bill from Monday, the 14th, when it was presented to him, until Friday, the 25th of February—being the last moment permitted him by the Constitution to deliberate,. when he finally yielded to it his reluctant assent, and gave it his signature. It is certain that as late as the 23d of February—being the ninth day after the bill was presented to him—he had arrived at no satisfactory conclusion; for on that day he addressed a note to Gen. Hamilton, in which he informs him that "this bill was presented to me by the joint Committee of Congress at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 14th inst.," and by request his opinion "to what precise period, by legal interpretation of the Constitution, can the President retain it in his possession, before it become a law by the lapse of ten days." If the proper construction was, that the day on which the bill was presented to the President, and the day on which his action was had upon it, were both to be counted inclusive, then the time allowed him within which it would be Constitutional for him to return it to the House in which it originated with his objections, would expire on Thursday the 24th of February: Gen. Hamilton, on the same day, returned an answer, in which he states: "I give it as my opinion that you have ten days, exclusive of that on which the bill was delivered to you, and Sundays; hence, in the present case, if it is returned Friday, it will be in time." By this construction, which the President adopted, he gained another day for deliberation, and it was not until the 25th of February that he signed the bill: thus affording conclusive proof that he had at least obtained his own consent to sign it, not without a great and almost insuperable difficulty. Additional light has been recently shed upon the serious doubts which he had on the subject, amounting at one time to a conviction that it was his duty to withhold his approval from the bill.—This is found among the manuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to be purchased for the use of the government by an Act of the last session of Congress, and now for the first time accessible to the public. From these papers, it appears that President Washington, while he yet held the Bank bill in his hands, actually requested Mr. Madison, at that time a member of the House of Representatives, to prepare the draft of a Veto Message for him. Mr. Madison, at his request, did prepare the draft of such a Message, and sent it to him on the 21st of February, 1791. A copy of this original draft in Mr. Madison's own handwriting, was carefully preserved by him and is among the papers lately purchased by Congress. It is preceded by a note, written on the same sheet, which is also in Mr. Madison's handwriting, and is as follows:

FEBRUARY, 21, 1791.

"Copy of a paper made out and sent to the President at his request, to be ready in case his judgment should finally decide against a bill for incorporating a National Bank, the bill being then before him."

Among the objections assigned in this paper to the bill, and which were submitted for the consideration of the President, are the following:

"I object to the bill, because it is an essential principle of the government that one power not delegated by the Constitution cannot be rightfully exercised; because the power proposed by the bill to be exercised is not expressly delegated, and because I cannot satisfy myself that it results from any express power by fair and safe rules of interpretation."

The weight of the precedent, the Bank of 1791, and the sanction of the great name of Washington which has been so often invoked in its support, and greatly weakened by the developement of these facts. The experiment of that Bank satisfied the country that it ought not to be continued, and at the end of 20 years Congress refused to re charter it.—It would have been fortunate for the country, and saved thousands from bankruptcy and ruin, had our public men resisted the temporary pressure of the times upon our financial and pecuniary interests, and refused to charter the second Bank. Of this the country became abundantly satisfied at the close of its 20 years duration: as in the case of the first Bank, it also ceased to exist; under the repeated blows of President Jackson it reeled and feel, and a subsequent attempt to charter a similar institution was arrested by the veto of President Tyler.

Mr. Madison, in yielding his signature to the charter in 1816, did so upon the ground of the respect due to the precedent; and as he subsequently declared "the bank of the United States, though on the original question, held to be unconstitutional received the executive signature."

It is probable that neither the Bank of 1791 nor that of 1816, would have been chartered but for the embarrassments of the Government in its finances, the derangement of the currency, and the pecuniary pressure which existed; the first, the consequence of the war of the Revolution, and the second, the consequence of the war of 1812. Both were resorted to, in the delusive hope that they would restore public credit, and afford relief to the Government, and to the business of the country.

Those of our public men who opposed the whole "American System" at its commencement, and throughout its progress foresaw and predicted that it was fraught with incalculable mischiefs, and must result in serious injury to the best interests of the country. For a series of years their wise counsels were unheeded and the system was established. It was soon apparent that its practical operation was unequal and unjust upon different portions of the country, and upon the people engaged in different pursuits; and all were equally entitled to the favor and protection of the government. It fostered and elevated the money power, and enriched the favored few by taxing labor, and at the expense of the many. Its effects was "to make the rich richer and the poor poorer." Its tendency was to create distinctions in society, based on wealth, and to give to the favored classes undue control and sway in our government. It was an organized money power, which resisted the popular will, and sought to shape and control the public policy.

Under the pernicious workings of this combined system and measures, the country witnessed alternate seasons of temporary apparent prosperity; of undue and disastrous commercial revulsions; of unprecedented fluctuation of price, and depression of the great interests of agriculture, navigation, and commerce; and general pecuniary suffering, and of final bankruptcy of thousands! After a severe struggle for more than half a century, the system was finally overthrown.

The Bank has been succeeded by a practical system of finance, conducted and controlled solely by the government; the Constitutional currency has been restored; the public credit maintained unimpaired, even in a period of foreign war; and the whole country has become satisfied that banks, national or state, are not necessary as fiscal agents of the government. Revenue duties have taken the place the protective tariff. The distribution of money derived from the sale of public lands have been abandoned, and the corrupting system of internal improvements, it is hoped, has been effectually checked.

It is not doubted, that if this old train of measures, designed to take wealth from the many and bestow it the upon few, were to prevail, the effect would be to change the entire character of the government. One only danger remains. It is the seductions of that branch of this system, which consists in internal improvements, holding out as it does, inducements to the people of particular sections and localities, to embark the government in them, without stopping to calculate the inevitable consequences. This branch of the system is so inmately combined and linked with the others, that, as surely as a defect is produced by an adequate cause, if it be resuscitated and revived, and firmly established, it required no sagacity to foresee that it will necessarily and speedily draw after it the re-establishment of a National Bank, the revival of a Protective Tariff, the Distribution of the Land Money, and not only the postponement to the distant future of the payment of the present national debt, but its annual increase.

I entertain the solemn conviction, if the internal improvement branch of the "American System" be not firmly resisted at this time, the whole series of measures composing it, will be speedily re-established, and the country will be thrown back from its present high state of prosperity which the existing policy has produced, and be destined again to witness all the evils, commercial revulsions, depressions of prices, and pecuniary embarrassments, through which we have passed during the last 25 years.

To guard against consequences so ruinous, is an object of high national, importance, involving the continued prosperity of the country.

I have felt it to be an imperative obligation to withhold my constitutional sanction from two bills which had passed the two houses of congress, involving the principle of the internal improvement branch of the 'American System,' and conflicting in their provisions with these views.

This power, conferred upon the President by the constitution, I have on three occasions, during my administration of the Executive department of the government, deemed it my duty to exercise; and on this last occasion of making to congress an annual communication on the state of the Union, it is not deemed inappropriate to review the principles and considerations which have governed my actions. I deem this the more necessary, because, after the lapse of nearly sixty years since the adoption of the constitution, the propriety of the exercise of this undoubted constitutional power by the President, has for the first time been drawn seriously in question by a portion of my fellow citizens. The constitution provides that "every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve HE SHALL sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large in their journals, and proceed to reconsider it."

The preservation of the constitution from infraction, is the Presidents highest duty. He is bound to discharge that duty, at whatever hazzard of incurring the displeasure of those who may differ with him in opinion. He is bound to discharge it as well by his obligations to the people who have clothed him with his exalted trust, as by his oath of office, which he may not disregard. Nor are the obligations of the President in any degree lessened by the prevalence of views different from his own in one or both houses of congress. It is not alone "hasty and inconsiderate" legislation that he is required to check but if at any time congress shall, after apparently full deliberation on measures which he deems subversive of the constitution, or of the vital interests of the country, it is his solemn duty to stand in the breach and resist them. The President is bound to approve or disapprove every bill which passes congress, and is presented to him for his signature. The constitution makes this his duty, and ee cannot escape if he would. He has no election in deciding upon bills presented to him; he must exercise his own best judgment. If he cannot approve, the constitution commands him to return the bill to the house in which it originated, *with his objections*; and if he failed to do this within ten days (Sundays excepted) it shall become a law without his signature.

Right or wrong he may be overruled by a vote of two thirds of each house, and in that event the bill becomes a law without his sanction. If his objections be not thus overruled the subject is on'y postponed or is referred to the states, and the people for their consideration and decision. The Presidents power is negative merely, and not affirmative. He can enact no law. The only effect therefore, of his withholding his approbation of the bill passed by Congres issed by congress is to suffer the existing laws to remain unchanged, and to the delay occasioned is only that required to enable the States and the people to consider and act upon the subject in the election or public agents who shall show their wishes and instructions, Any attempt of the President to yield his sanction to measures whic he cannot approve would be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, palpable and flagrant; and if successful, would break down the independence of the executive department, and make the President elected by the people and clothed by the constitution with power to defend heir rights, the mere instrument of the majority of Congress. A surrender on his part, of the power with which the Constitution has invested his office, would effect a practical alteration of that instrument without resorting to the prescribed prices of amendments.

With the motives or considerations which may induce congress to pass any bill, the President can have nothing to do. He must presume them to be as pure as his own, and look only to the practical effect of their measures, when compared with the Constitution on the public good.

But it has been urged by those who object to the exercise of this undoubted Constitutional power, that it assails the representative principles and the capacity of the people to govern themselves; that there is greater safety in a numerous representative body than the single executive created by the constitution, and that the executive veto is a "one man power," despotic in its character. To expose the fallacy of this objection, it is only necessary to consider the frame and true charecter of our system.—Ours is not a consolidated empire, but a confederated Union. The States, before the adoption of the constitution, were co-ordinate, co-equal, and separate, independent sovereigntiess and by its adoption they did not lose that character. They clothed the federal government with certain powers, and reserved all others, including their own sovereinnty, to themselves. They guarded their own rights as States, and the rights of the people, by the very limitations which they incorporated into federal constitution, whereby tee different departments of the general government were checks upon each other. That the majority should govern, is a general principle, controverted by none; but they must govern according to the constitution, and not according to an undefined and unrestrained discretion, whereby they may oppress the minority.

Happily for themselves, the people, in framing our admirable system of government, were conscious of the infirmities of their representatives; and, in delegating to them the power of legislation, they have fenced them around with checks to guard against the effects of hasty action, of error, of combination, and of possible corruption. Error, selfishness, and faction have often sought to rend asunder this best of checks, and subject the government to the control of fanatics and sinister influences; but their efforts have only satisfied the people of the wisdom of the checks which they have imposed, and of the necessity of preserving them unimpaired.

The people of the United States are not blind to the fact that they may be temporarily misled, and that their representatives, legislative and executive, may be mistaken, or influenced in their action by improperer motives. They have therefore interfered between themselves and the laws which may be passed by their public agents. Various representations, such as assemblies, Senates and Governors in their several States, a House of Representatives, a Senate and a President of the United States. The people can by their own direct agency make no law; nor can the House of Repreaentatives immediately elected by them; nor can the Senate; nor can both together, without the concurrence of the President, or a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

The true theory of our system is not to govern by the acts or decrees of any one set of representatives. The Constitution imposes checks upon all branches of the Government, in order to give time for error to be corrected, and delusion to pass away; but if the people settle down into a firm conviction different from that of their representatives they give effect to their opinions by changing the public servants. The checks which the people impased on their public servants in the adoption of the constitution are the best evidence of their capacity for self government. They know that the men whom they elect to public stations are of like infirmities and passions with themselves, and not to be trusted without being restricted by co-ordinate authorities and constitutional limitations. Who that hoswitnessed the legislation of Congress for the last thirtp years, will fay that he kuows of no instance in which measures not demanded by the public good have been carried? Who will deny that in the State Governments, by combinations of individuals and sections, in derogation of the general interest, banks have been chartered, systems of internal improvement have been suggested—repressing their growth and impairing their energies for years to come.

After so much experience, it cannot be said that absolute, unchecked power is safe in the hands of any one set of representatives, or that the capacity of the people for self government, which is admitted in its broadest extent, is a conclusive argument to prove the prudence, wisdom, and integrity of their representatives.

The people, by the Constitution, having commanded the President as much as they have commanded the legislative branch of the Government, to execute their will. They have said to him in their constitution, which they require he shall take a solemn oath to support: "if Congress pass any bill which he shall not approve, he shall return to the House in which it shall have originated, with his objections thereto." In withholding from it his approval and signature, he is executing the will of the people constitutionally expressed, as much as the Congress which passed it. No bill is presumed to be in accordance with the popular will until it shall have passed through all the hands of the government requisite to make it a law. A bill passed by the House may be rejected by the Senate, and one passed by the Senate may be rejected by the House. In each case both houses exercise the veto power on the other,

Congress, and each house of Congress, hold under the Constitution a check upon the President, and he, by the power of the qualified veto, a check upon Congress. When the President recommends measures to Congress, he avows in the most solemn from his opinions, gives his voice in their favor, and pledges himself in advance to approve them if passed by Congress. If he acts without due consideration or has been influenced by improper or corrupt motives,—or if from any other cause, Congress, or either house of Congress, shall differ with him, they exercise that veto upon his recommendations, and reject them, and there is no appeal from their decision but to the people at the ballot box. These are proper checks. None will be found to object to them, or to wish them removed. It is equally important that the constitutional checks of the executive upon the legislative branch should be preserved.

If it be said that the representatives in the popular branch of Congress are chosen directly by the people, it is answered, the people elect the president. If both houses represent the state and the people, so does the president. The president represents in the executive department the whole people of the U. S., as each member of the legislative department represents portions of them.

The doctrine of restriction upon legislative and restrictive power, while a well settled public opinion is enabled within a reasonable time to accomplish its ends, has made our country what it is, and has opened to us a career of glory and happiness to which all other nations have been strangers.

In the exercise of the power of the veto, the president is responsible not only to an enlightened public opinion, but to the people of the whole Union who elected him, as the representatives in the legislative branches, who differ with him in opinion, are responsible to the people of particular states or districts. To the president the exercise of this power would be to repeal that provision of the constitution which confers it upon him. To charge that its exercise unduly controls the legislative will, is to complain of the constitution itself.

If the presidential veto be objected to upon the ground that it checks and thwarts the public will upon the same principle, the equality of representation of the States in the Senate, should be stricken, out of the Constitution. The vote of a senator from Delaware has equal weight in deciding upon the most important measures, with the vote of a Senator from New York, and yet the one represents a State containing, according to the existing apportionment of representatives in the house, representatives of but one thirty-fourth part of population of the other.

By the constitutional composition of the Senate a majority of that body from the smaller states represent less than one fourth of the people of the Union. There are 30 states; under the existing apportionment of representation there are 240 members in the house of representatives; 16 of the smaller states are represented in that house by but by 50 members and yet the senators from those states constitue a majority of the senate; so that the President may recommend a measure to Congress and it may receive the sanction and approval of more than three-quarters of the house of representatives, and of all the senators from the large states containing more than three fourths of the whole population; and yet the measure may be defeated by the vote of the senators from the smaller states. None, it is presumed, can be found ready to change the organization of the Senate on this account, or to strike that body practically out of existance, by requiring that its actions shall be conformed to the will of the more numerous branch.

Upon the same principle that the veto of the President should be practically at olished, the power of the Vice President to give the casting vote upon an equal division of the Senate, should be abolished also. The Vice President exercises the veto power as effectually by rejecting a bill by his casting vote as the President does by refusing to approve or sign it. The power has been exercised in some instances by the Vice President, the most important of which was the rejection of the bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States in 1816. It may happen that a bill may be passed by a large majority of the House of representatives, and may be supported by the Senators from the largest states, and the Vice President may reject by giving his vote with the Senators from the small states; and yet none, it is presumed, are prepared to deny to him the exercise of this power under the constitution.

But it is in point of fact untrue, that an act passed by congress is conclusive evidence that it is an emenation of the popular will. A majority of the whole number elected to each house of congress constitutes a quorum, and the majority of that quorum is competent to pass laws. It might happen that a quorum of the house of representatives, consisting of a single member more than half of the whole number elected, might pass a bill by a majority of a single vote, and yet in that case a fraction more than one fourth of the people of the United States would be represented by those who voted for it. It might happen that the same bill might be passed by a majority of one of a quorum of the Senate, composed of Senators from the 15 smaller states, and a single senator from a sixteenth state, and if the senators voting for it happened to be from the eight of the smallest of those States, it would be passed by the votes of Senators from states having but fourteen Representatives, and containing less than 1-16th of the whole population of the Union.

This extreme case is stated to illustrate the fact that the mere passage of a bill by congress is no conclusive evadence that those who passed it represent the majority of the people of the Union, or truly reflect their will. If such an extreme case is not likely to happen, cases that aproximate to it are of constant occurance. It is believed that not a single law has been passed since the adoption of the constitution upon which all the members elected to both houses have been present and voted. Many of the most important acts which have passed Congress have been carried by a close vote in these houses. Many instances of this might be given; indeed our our experience proves that many of the most important acts of congress are postponed to the last days, and often to the last hours of a session when they are disposed of in the house, and by houses but little exceeding the number necessary for a quorum.

Besides in the most of the states the members of the lower House are chosen by pluralities and not by majorities of all the voters in their respective districts, and it may happen that a majority of that house may be returned by a less aggregate vote of the people than that received by the minority.

If the principle insisted on be sound, then the constitution should be so changed that no bill shall become a law unless it is voted for by members representing in each house a majority of the whole people of the Union. We must remoddel our whole system, strike down and abolish, not only the solitary check lodged in the executive branch, but must strike out and abolish those lodged in the senate also, and thus practically invest the whole power of government in the majority of a single assembly; a majority uncontrolled and absolute, and which may become despotic. To conform to the doctrine of the right of majorities to rule inbependentof the checks and limitations of the constitution we must revolutionize our whole system. We must destroy the constitutional compact by which the several states agreed to form a federal Union, and rush into consolidation which must end in monarchy or despotism. No one advocates such a proposition, and yet the doctrine maintained, if carried out, must lead to this result.

One great object of the constitution in conferring upon the President a qualified negative upon the legislation of congress, was to prevent minorities from injustice and oppression by majorities. The equality of their representation in the senate, and the veto power of the President in congress, are guaranties which the smaller states have that their rights will be respected. Without these guaranties, all their interests would be at the mercy of majorities in congress, representing larger states. In the smaller and weaker states, therefore, the preservation of the power and its exercise upon proper occasion demanding it, is of vital importance. They ratified the constitution and entered into the Union, securing to themselves an equal representation with the larger states in the Senate, and engaged to be bound by a constitution, framed by congress, upon the express condition and none other, that they should be approved by the President or past, his objections to the contrary notwithstanding, by a vote of two thirds of both houses. Upon this condition they have a right to insist, as a part of the compact to which they gave their assent.

A bill might be passed by congress, against the will of the whole people of a particular state, and against the votes of its senators, and its representatives. However prejudicial it might be to the interest of such state, it would be bound by it, if the President should approve it, or it should be passed by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; but it has a right to demand that the President shall exercise his constitutional power, and arrest it, if his objection is against it. If he surrender this power, or fail to exercise it in a case where he cannot approve, it wol'd make his formal approval a mere mockery, and wol'd be itself a violation of the constition, and the dissenting state would become bound by a law which had not been passed according to the sanction of the constitution.

The objection to the exercise of the veto power is founded upon an idea respecting the popular will, which, if carried out, would annihilate state sovereignty, and substitute for the present federal government a consolidation directed by a supposed numerical majority. A revolution of the government would be silently effected, and the states would be subjected to laws to which they had never given their constitutional consent.

The supreme court of the United States is invested with the power to declare, and has declared, acts of congress, passed with the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives, and the approval of the President, to be unconstitutional and void; and yet none, it is presumed, can be found who will be disposed to strip this highest judicial tribunal under the constitution of this acknowledged power—a power necessary alike to its independence and the rights of individuals.

For the same reason that the executive veto should, according to the doctrine maintained be rendered nugatory, and be practically expunged from the constitution this power of the court should also be rendered nugatory and be expunged, because it restraines the legisative and executive will; and because the exercise of such a power by the court may be regarded as being in conflict with the capacity of the people to govern themselves.—Indeed, there is no more reason for striking this power of the court from the constitution than there is that of the qualified veto of the President; because the decision of the court is final, and can never be reversed, even though both houses of Congress and the President, should be unanimous in opposition to it: whereas, the veto of two thirds of both houses of Cogress, or by the people at the polls.

It is obvious that no preserve the system established by the Constitution, each of the coordinate branches of the government—the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary—must be left in the exercise of its appointment powers. If the Executive or the Judicial branch be derived power conferred upon either, as checks on the Legislature the preponderance of the latter will become disproportionate and absorbing, and the others impotent for the accomplishments for which they were established. Organized, they were, by the constitution they harmonized together harmoniously for the public good. If the Executive and the Judiciary shall be deprived of the constitutional powers invested in them, and of their due proportions, the equilibrium of the system must be destroyed, and consolidation of unchecked despotic power exercised by majorities of the Legislative branch.

The executive, legislative, Judicial—each constitute a seperate, coordinate department of the government; and each is indspendant of the others.—And the performance of their respective duties under the constitution, neither can, is its legislative action, control others. They each act upon their several responcibilities in their respective spheres: but if the doctrine now maintained be correct, the Executive must become practically subordinate to the legislative, and the judiciary must become subordinate to both; and thus the whole power of the government would become merged in a single department. Whenever, if ever, this shall occur, our glorious system of well regulated self government will crumble into ruin—to be succeeded, first by anarchy, and finally by monarchy or despotism.

I am far from beleiveing that this doctrine is the sentiment of the American people; and during the short period which remains for me to administer the executive department, it will be my aim to maintain its independance, and discharges its duties of either of the other departments, of government.

The power of the Executives as exercised by the first and most illustrations of my predecessors, and by four of his successors who preceeded me in the administration of the government, it is beleived in no instance prejudicially to the public interests, has never been exercieeed. No President will ever desire unnecessarily to place his opinion in opposition to that of Congress: he must always exercise the power reluctantly, and only in cases when his convictions make it a matter of stern duty which he cannot escape. Indeed there is more danger that the President, from the repugnance he must always feel to come into collision with Congress, may fail to exercise, in cases where the preservation of the Constitution, or the public good may demand it, than he will exercise it unnecessarily or wantonly.

During the period I have administered the Executive Department of the Government great and important questions of public policy, foreign and domestic, have arisen, upon which it was my duty to act. It may indeed be truly said that my administration has fallen in eventful times. I have felt most sensibility the weight of the high responcibility devolving upon me. With no other object than the public good, the enquring fame and permauant prosperiment of my country, I have persued the convictions of my own best judgment. The impartial arbitrament of enlightened public opinion in the present and the futur will determin how far the public policy I have maintained, and the measures I have reccomended, may have tended to advance or retard with public prosperity at home, and to elevate or depress the estimate of our national character aboard.

Invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon your deliberations at your present important session, my ardent hope is that in a spirit of harmony and concert, you may be gided to wise results; and such as may redown to the happiness, the honor and glory of our beloved country.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1848.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial and Pouchong Teas, cheap, by J. D. HAWES.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA,

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

THE MESSAGE.—The last annual message of President Polk occupies our columns, this week, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. Of course, we have not had time to read it carefully, much less to comment upon it—the reader can do that for himself.

TELEGRAPHING THE MESSAGE.—The President's Message commenced being telegraphed to Buffalo, via Pittsburgh and Cleveland, on O'Reilly's line, on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, and at the time of writing this, (Wednesday evening) was not finished. We would have made arrangements to have obtained a copy that way, but it cost more *dimes* than we could afford to pay. When we obtain a General Banking Law, with four or five Banks in town, and the people learn to appreciate and *pay* for such expenditures, we'll telegraph all "Old Zack's" messages, both written and verbal.

☞ Not within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant" was there ever such a time for *mud* in "these diggins." The "soil" is "free" to all intents and purposes—so much so that we guess Van Buren himself could find no cause to grumble on that score. At all events it is so "free" that it makes a much better "run" than he did.

☞ Did the parties permit we could introduce this week to our readers the names of a large number of ladies who have used the celebrated Remedy, which has become so completely "the people's medicine" Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture. The ladies we refer to have been suffering for years under a complete derangement of the system, weak back, and spinal diseases, weakness of the kidneys, pain in the region of the kidneys, no appetite, headache, and in short led a miserable existence.

Seeing the Remedy set forth as a cure for all *derangements of the female system*, they procured it, and under its influence, every individual ache and pain vanished, a healthy tone was given to the whole system, the irregularities of which were remedied and they recovered. This is the greatest remedy, this Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture, ever compounded, there is evidence enough of that. See our advertisement columns for Vaughn's Great American Remedy. Call on Agent and get Pamphlet.

☞ WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserv'nin the patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which in addition to the high encomiums passed upon it by our brethern of the press, not in stuard puffs, but in honest candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves, makes us desirous of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it. We have too much confidence, in the proprietors to be believe they would thrust this or any other medicine upon the community, unless they had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which the proprietors offer a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither would they be understood as saying that this will always cure consumption after it is seated, although it seldom fails to relieve the worst cases—but at this season of the year almost every body is liable to a cold, which if neglected will lead (or fatal results—by taking this medicine, we doubt not many lives may be saved.—*New England Washingtonian, Boston Jan. 2, 1847.* ☞ See advertisement.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of John Sisson, late of McKean decd., having been granted the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Erie, Dec. 9, 1848. 6t30 JOSEPH S. BUCK, Adm'r.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber about the 14th of March last, a red, yearling Steer, with some white on the top of his head an l end of his nose, also, some white on his belly. No artificial marks. The owner of said Steer is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Greene, Dec. 9, 1848. 3t30 GEO. W. BONNELL.

CHILD-BIRTH!

A valuable Scientific Work, upon the subject of Gestation and Child Birth, by R. G. GEISSNER, M.D., *late of Paris, just published in New York by the Author.*

Price Twenty-five Cents.

THIS WORK contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to Married Persons, or those contemplating Marriage.

It will be found of special value to those whose means, health or other circumstances, do not permit them to increase the number of their family, great incon

Miscellaneous Selections.

"The Voices of the Night."—A Poe-um

BY PROFESSOR SHORTFELLOW.

Tired of reading, tired of writing, tired of copying and inditing,
And the bed looked so inviting, as if courting me to sleep,
That I folded up my paper, and extinguishing my taper,
Without cutting even a caper, softly to my rest did creep.

Soon I fell into a slumber,' and had dreamings without number,
With no nightmares to encumber the the blessings of my rest,
When a sound beneath my 'winders,' burnt my vision into cinders,
Knocked my sleep into flinders, so that I got up and dressed.

Such another horrid squalling, and infernal catcrwauling,
Never could be so appaling, as to me it seemed that night;
The Thom'sons'cats of all creation, were let out upon probation,
And were 'scratching like the nation,' in an everlasting fight.

Hastily throwing up the sashes, I made divers frantic dashes
Of shoe-clefull of fire and ashes, on the maddened brutes below;
Quick the fiends began to scatter, and to cease their tarnal clatter,
Having settled thus the matter, I again to bed did go.

But if I should live forever, it were all a vain endeavor,
And I'm certain I could never more forget the horrid fright [ashes,
Which came o'er me thro' the sashes, when I threw the fire and
In some half a dozen dashes, on 'THE VOICES OF THE NIGHT!'

THRILLING ORATORY.

On the 4th of July last, as per the Yankee Blade, a thrilling speech was made at Lancaster, Wisconsin. *The speaker, after stating that Europe was no* what; that she was a more obsolete idea in comparison to us, proceeded in this fashion:

If young America, then in the cradle, strangled the British lion, and afterwards bucked John Bull into the briney Gulf of Mexico, with what ease can our country, new in the giant strength of manhood, *plant its flag on the shore of the Pacific, seize* Quebec and Giberalter, blockade the English channel, and plant the stars and stripes upon the Tower of London. [Loud cheering.] Americans! Remember that *your country was born in blood*, baptised in gore; cradled in the war hoops, and bred to the rifle and bowie knife. We have fowt our way up. *The colonies cut their way out of it, through* blood and carnage and thunder. They tore their blanket wide open. Oust or twist it looked like a mighty slim chance; but they cut and seared and tore and slaughtered away like blazes. [Cheering.] They grappled John Bull like a pack of bull tarriers. They took him by the haunches; they grappled his wine pipe, and at least they made him bellow like bloody thunder. Washington sheathed the sword. Gentle olive branch of peace waved her green and luxuriant foliage in majesty over the shores columbia; and foreigners flocked in and built their nests with us among its sheltered boughs.—But a few more years has rolled away down the railroad track of time, when John Bull again came bellowing up the Missippi, pawing up onto his back the rich and luxuriant isle of Louisana; and horning the bank of sayed river and lashing his tail like fury. But just below Orleans he found the great Jackson and he couldnt shake him more than an oxen, he couldnt! [Great applause.] Jackson stood there like a tanictor and met John Bull as he advanced every time. At last he hit him a lick right back under between the horns that knocked breath out of him, and sent him off reating and blatting and bellowing *like he felt dissagreable to the stomache!*

Soldiers of Winnebago war, and invincible of Saux fur-se! [Here thirteen men arose.] Heroes of bad axe! Vetrans of stillman's fight Very nimble men! You have come down to us from a reform of generation. Heaven has bountifully prolongated your lives, that you might see the fruit of your valor. You behold around no longer the torch of the savage, and the gleaming of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. You no longer watch the Indian trail and the ambush or hear the savage yell and the terrible war whoop. All is now peace and quiet. Those houses that you see around you are the abodes of civilized and refined white folks.—This spacious edifice that surrounds you, is not a wigwam; but a temple of law and justice. How change! are all things? Under the spur of the schoolmaster, the very *tail* of civilization has adced beyond what the *front cars* then was. Glorious freedom! Great and glorious country! Let me die in contemplation of thy sublime destiny, exclaiming with my dying breath, 'hear the stars and stripes aloft; and onward—onward." [Terrific cheering.

BEFORE AND AFTER.—*Before election*, says the Alabama Atlas, the Whigs made the principal charges against Mr. VAN BUREN that he was in 1837, opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

After election. The Louisianna planter being elected, they came out in the following langunage, which we quote from the *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*.

"The South need scarcely be told that there is no danger that Congress will interfere with slavery as it exists in the southern States. *No party* in Union large enough or influential enough to deserve the name, desire or would consent to any such action. Of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any territory where it now exists under the protection of American law, there is little danger from any quarter."

Before election, they protest that Mr. TAYLOR is uncommitted on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. *After election*, it is disclosed that he is pledged substantially to veto it.

Before election it was pretended that CLAY tacitly assented to the Philadelphia nomination. *After election* it appears that in letters suppressed by his partisans, he denominated it as "a disgrace to the country."

Before election it was proclaimed that Gen. Taylor would not "lay the hand of proscription on a political opponent." *After election* it is stated that he is "to open a new set of books" and "cleans the Augean Stables of offence."

EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.—The Cincinnati papers give an account of an extraordinary elopement, which has just transpired in that city. The *Nonpareil* says that a young lady living on Race, near Eight, St. and the family's coachman, a young Irishman, are the parties, The lady is a daughter of the late Judge Miller. The *Gazette* adds:

"It appears that the young heiress, who is in sure expecting of some hundred thousand, a few days since ordered her coachman, a respectable young Irishman, to "bring out" the carringe, as she was desirous of taking a little exercise. The young coachman obeyed, and away they went. It is not known what direction was taken, but sure it is that on Wednesday last, the parties who as above described returned man and wife. The coachman had actually married his young mistress, and is now the happy husband of one of the most interesting and beautiful ladies in our city—one whose wealth is immense, and whose standing is acknowledged to be every way desirable."

DEATH OF A BRAVE BOY.—We learn from the Portland Argus, that Frederick Whitmore, about thirteen years of age, a son of General John C. Humphrys, was drowned in Brunswick on Saturday afternoon. He was skating on a pond with others, when the ice gave way and a lad fell in. While some one went for assistance, young Whitmore remained and assured his companion that he should not be drowned, and laid down on the ice to reach his hand, and save his young friend from sinking until help *should come. The lad grasped his hand*, and in his struggles, drew in his brave benefactor to sink and die, while he contrived to keep above water, and was rescued.

HOW TO STAY LATE.—At a late ball in Paris a very stout gentleman, proprietor of a bad catarrh and a very charming wife, insisted very inconveniently, (at the close of a polka in which the latter's brest pin was quite too intimately made acquainted with the waiscoat button of a very mee young man,) that Madame should take leave and return to the less objectionable bosom of her family.

"Never mind," she said to her partner, "invite me to dance in the next quadrill all the same, I will find a way to stay for it."

Slipping out while the setts were forming, she went into the gentleman's dressing room, found her husband's hat, and threw it out of the window.—Then returning and requesting her spouse to first find his hat and call the carriage, she accepted partners for for the next six dances, quite sure of two hours before the hat could be found.

☞ "Doctor" said a lisping, fashionable belle, who had graduated at half a dozen boarding schools, to a friend of ours who had just been introduced to her at an evening party—"Doctor, which do you prefer, tholidity of intellecth, or brilliantly? Thum admigths brilliantly, and others admirths tholidity; but ath for me, as Thakspeare thays, a lott'r'ble of Abydoth, I prefer tholidity ann brilliantly combined."

The Doctor sank into the nearest chair and fainted away, as dead as a log.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at	$2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance,	1,50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months.	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN B. HAWES,

Dealer in Wet and Dry Family Groceries, at No. 5 Bonnell Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

DR. W. B. DODGE,

ECLECTIC Physician and operative Surgeon—Graduate of N. Y. College in 1830. As a practitioner "he can't be excelled."—The sick from the country will be treated successfully, or no charge. Office near Beebe's Store.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WILCOX & CO.,

DEALERS in Groceries of various kinds, Provisions, Fruits, Candies, Wines, Liquors, &c., opposite Eagle Hotel, next door to Williams' Exchange.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 143 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

WILSON & LATTIMORE,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office over the Erie Bank.
J. P. WILSON, M. D. WM. F. LATTIMORE, M. D

GALBRAITHS & LANE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. B. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office in the County Building, up stairs, Erie.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

T. W. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

BENJAMIN GRANT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Commissioner of Deeds, Office in Tammany Hall, second story, six doors west of J. H. Williams' corner, Erie.

P. A. R. BRACE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Prairie du Chien Wisconsin, practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, Wisconsin, and in Clayton county, Iowa.

SMITH JACKSON,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

MANUFACTURER of Tin, Copper Sheet-iron ware, Air Tight stoves, Stove pipe, &c., corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants: dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO. W. W. LOOMIS.

WM. M. GALLAGHER,

GENERAL Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Salt, Plaster, &c., Warehouse on the Public Dock west of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,

GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS. T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,

BY HIRAM L. BROWN, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

JOEL JOHNSON,

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 111, French street, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,

SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 8th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 112, French street, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

J. GOALDING.

MERCHANT TAILOR, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails, Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. MILLAR,

COUNTY and Borough surveyor—Office third story, No. 1, Perry Block, State street, near 7th, Erie.
April 28, 1848. 50

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

IRON FOUNDERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c. State street, Erie.

BURTON & PERKINS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

1849. Rust & Kelsey. 1849

DEALERS IN BOAT STORES; Groceries and Provisions, at the Eighth Street Landing, Erie Pa.

R. & K. are agents for A. KING in the Storage, Forwarding and Commission Business, at the above mentioned place.

Any business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and dispatch.
L. RUST. S. KELSEY.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

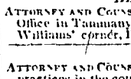
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

HISTORY OF TEN YEARS. 1830—1840, or France under Louis Philippe. By Louis Blanc.
The Prose Writers of Germany. By Frederic H. Hedge. Illustrated with Portraits. For sale by W. E. HEWSON & CO

MEDICAL WORKS.



JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dunglison's new Remedies,	Dunglison's Practice,
Lisfon & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Pront on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Cluter, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them here at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue
Erie, June 10, 1848. O. SPAFFORD.

Boston Goods!

40 PACKAGES just opened from Boston and Lowell, comprising a great variety of fashionable Dress Goods, such as set flowered and striped Onshmeres, Monterey Plaids and Stripes, changeable Lustres, Shawls in great variety, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Cravats, Gloves and Hosiery, in short, almost every thing in the way of goods can be found as cheap as the cheapest [Oct. 20.] WRIGHT'S.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Western New York College of Health.

207, MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE.—This celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame by the many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family use and is particularly recommended for

DROPSY:

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See pamphlet for testimony.*

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints *it stands alone*; no other can relieve you; and the cures testified to will convince the most skeptical; *see pamphlet.* Liver complaints, bilious diseases,

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system torpid. See pamphlet.

PILES, a complaint of a most painful character is

IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED,

and a cure follows by a few days use of this article; it is *far before any other preparation for this disease*, or for any other disease originating from impure blood. See pamphlet.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.

weak back, weakness of the kidneys, &c., or inflamation of the same, *is immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine*, and a cure is always a result of its use. It stands as

A CERTAIN REMEDY

for such complaints, and also for derangements of the female frame

IRREGULARITIES, SUPPRESSIONS,

painful menstruations. No article has ever been offered except this which would touch this kind of derangements. It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy, and did we feel permitted to do so could give a

THOUSAND NAMES

as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints. See pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated constitutions from the effect of mercury, will find the bracing power of this article to act immediately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the system.

ERUPTIVE DISEASES

will find the alternative properties of this article.

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and drive such diseases from the system. See pamphlet for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be noticed here. Agents give them away, they contain 32 pages of certificates of high character, and a stronger

ARRAY OF PROOF

of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It is one of the peculiar features of this article that it never fails to benefit in any case, and if bone and muscles are left to build upon let the emaciated and lingering invalid HOPE ON, and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement. The proprietor would CAUTION THE PUBLIC against a number of articles which come out under the head of

SARSAPARILLAS, SYRUPS, &c.,

as cures for Dropsy, &c. *They are good for nothing*, and concocted to gull the unwary; TOUCH THEM NOT. Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases till this article had done it. A particular study of the pamphlet is earnestly solicited. Agents and all who sell the article are GLAD TO CIRCULATE gratuitously.

But up in 30 oz. bottles, at $2; 12 oz. at $1 each—the largest holding 6 oz. more than two small bottles. *Look out and not get imposed upon.* Every bottle has "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," blown upon the glass, the *written* signature of G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo, *stamped upon the cork.* None other genuine.—Prepared by Dr. G. C. Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless post paid—*orders* from regularly constituted Agents excepted; post paid letters, or verbal communications soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article, 132 Nassau street, New York city; 205 Essex st., Salem, Mass., and by the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canada, as Agents. For sale by

Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins, Erie; C. W. Burton, Meadville; Dr. C. Baker, Sparta; B. C. Town & Co., North East; L. L. Jones & Co., Girard; D. S. Smith, Bridgewater; B. Magoffin, Mercer; Hall & Hankinson, Grove City; M. Wilson, Sugar Grove; Boyd & Vincent, Waterford; D. M. Williams and J. D. Hammerton, Warren; Chase & McDonnell, Titusville; Abraham Courtelett, Union; H. R. Terry, Edenboro; S. Hall, Jr. Cranesville; Lounsberry & Wheeler, Lockport; John A. Tracy, Fairview. 1y33

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Flannels, are ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2¼ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2¼ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 28 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 23 cts. per yard.
North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & BOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets or without,) Tomb-tables, monuments, &c. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish any thing in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.
Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y6 J. R. COCHRAN.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery*, all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere. J. HUGHES & Co.
Erie, June 10, 1848. 4

Shawls! Shawls!!

LONG AND SQUARE.

100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS, including the all wool Long Shawl, Cashmere, Broche, Turkish Wool, Brocade, Straddila, and all other styles to be found in new and cheap at
Sept. 29, C. B WRIGHT'S

Fashionable Dress Goods.

NOW opening, direct from Boston, a choice selection of Dress Goods of New styles, such as Toil de Paris Merinos, satin stripe Brocade and changeable Cashmeres, (very beautiful,) also, imperial and changeable Lustres, striped and plaid do., figured and printed and embroidered Cashmeres, (like late styles,) together with a great variety of French and English De Laines, &c. &c. to which I invite the attention of the Ladies. C. B. WRIGHT.
Sept. 29, 1848.

PAINTING AGAIN.

P. P. GLAZIER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that he has again taken to the jot and brush, and is now ready to execute all orders in the line of Painting and Glazing which he old customers and friends may see fit to entrust to him. Canal Boats "brushed up" on the shortest notice. Please give him a call. Shop at his dwelling, 8th street near the Canal.
Erie, April 29, 1848. 3m50

NEW Temperance Tale, Mary Grover or the Trusty Wife, at
June 28, June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

SULF Control, a novel, by Mary Burton, at
June 28 SPAFFORD'S.

BARNES' Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude, at
June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

Wanted Immediately!

THE Balance on all notes and accounts due the subscriber, and the late firm of Englehart & Mayer. Persons interested will oblige us by calling and adjusting the same before the first of June next. May 12. coltf MATHIAS MAYER.

LADIES' Dress Goods, consisting of Lawns, Balzarines, Linnen and Cotton Ginghams, Calico &c., just opened at No. 5, Cheapside, by GEO. SELDEN & SON.
June 10, 1848. 4

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
May 4, 1848. 51

BULWER'S new novel, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at
June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

SHAWLS and Dress Goods—the choicest lot in the City, at
[June 10] ALLYN & COIT'S.

FRINGES and GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fringes, also Gimps of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at
METCALF'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at great bargains; consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c, &c, upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy yourselves at
No. 1, Reed House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemen' Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips, and all kinds of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents, and childrens overshoes, at No. 1, REED HOUSE.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus by the box or cask, always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other place in town. Enquire at the Tin Shop of JOSEPH KELSEY,
Erie, Aug. 10, 1848. corner French and Fifth sts.

CANAL LAMPS.—Thick Glass, suitable for Lamps and Lanterns, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A very handsome lot of new Carpeting and Oil Cloths arriving at the Old Jew store of
French street
Erie Sept. 20 1848. MOSES KOCH.

BENCH, Moulding and Match Planes, and a general assortment Carpenters and Joiners Tools.
Oct. 21. G. SELDEN & SON.

GIMPS and Fringes.—A good assortment at
Oct. 6. TIBBALS & DEWYES.

GINGHAMS.—*English, French, Scotch and American* Ginghams, cheap at
Oct 6. TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

New and Popular Publications, from Press of HARPER & BROTHERS.

JUST received at the Bookstore of O. D. Spafford, the following new and popular works, from the press of Harper & Brothers, viz:
Loiterings in Europe—by Jno. W. Corson, M. D.
William the Cottager—*by author of Helen Herbert.*
Angela—by the author of Amelia Wyndham, &c.

The above desirable reading will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Call soon.

N. B.—O. D. S. has make arrangements with the HARPERS, by which he will be in receipt of their new works immediately after publication. June 14, 1848.

GRASS CLOTHS for skirts and Sun bonnets; red French window Muslin, Pointed Landscape Shades, and other rich New Goods, just received per express and railroad by
June 10, 1848. ALLYN & COIT

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!—French, English and American Broad Cloths and Cassimers of every color, shade and quality.—VESTINGS, VESTINGS. Figured and striped Cassimere and heavy black satin Vestings, fancy silk, Vestings, black and fancy silk and serge Cravats, silk Shirts, Merino do., and Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., CAPS, Cloth and Plush Caps, cheap at the Old Jew store, Commercial Exchange, French street.

CASH STORE!

AFTER this date I have determined to sell Goods for *Cash only*, at Wholesale or Retail full 30 per cent. below former prices. Cash customers will do well to examine our *Goods and Prices*, before going to Buffalo. May 19, H. CADWELL.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of our stock of Goods to Anson Lick, of Edinboro', we are anxious that our business should be closed up as soon as possible. To those having unsettled accounts with us we would say, call and settle. If you have not the money to pay your accounts, you can at least close them by giving your Notes. BROWN & McCARTER.
Erie, Sept. 22, 1848.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,

No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

熙眼真
珠生正

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 2 Fragrant do	75	"
No 3 very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN,	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Extra Fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 25	"

BLACKS.

No. 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No 2 do	63	"
Finest do	75	"
Fragrant FOWCHONG,	various prices,	
CONGO,	various prices,	
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Extra Fine do	1 00	"
PEKINGYONG,	various prices,	
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and *Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate.* For sale at No 1, Perry Block,

WINES & LIQUORS,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by
June 30, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

JUST RECEIVED

AT MRS. ROOD'S Millinery Establishment, a new assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificials, &c. which the ladies are invited to examine. May 12, 1848.

BONNET RIBBONS of the latest styles from 10cts. to 22cts per yard, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S

RUTLAND BRAID, "Gipsy," Bird, Dunstable, Open Straw Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Rough & Ready, Mixed Straw English, French and Gimp Bonnets, of the latest styles, for sale a reduced prices, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

FRENCH English and American Prints, Spring styles; Jenny Linds from 4 to 12½ cents per yard, the highest price.
June 9 1848. TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

SUB-SOIL PLOW!—Farmers are invited to examine a newly invented Plow which obviates the necessity of "cross-plowing" ant made and offered for sale at the Erie Sugar Foundry, by
May 6, 1848. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

HOUSE TRIMMINGS—A good assortment of all kinds of Locks, and House Trimmings to be had unusually cheap, of
June 10. C. B. WRIGHT

Shawls! Shawls!

SILK, printed Cashmere, Tissue and M. de Lane Shawls just received by (May 17.) TIBBALS & DEWEY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A large assortment of Guitars, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Drums and Fifes. Guitar, Violin, and Bass Viol Strings, &c. &c.
G. LOOMIS & Co.
July 11, 1848. State street.

SHINGLES.—A good article kept constantly on hand on the corner, by C. B. Wright.
July 11, 1848.

Country Merchants,

SUPPLIED with Dr. Jayne's Medicines and the India Cholagogue at wholesale prices, by the agents.
July 14, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

LOAF SUGAR on commission at A. King's ware house.
May 10 RUST & KELSEY.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloths for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimeres, and tweeds, of every description, warranted of different bodies and qualities, to exchange for wool. We give one yard of cloth for 2½ pounds of wool, or goods at the wool will make.

Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.

All kinds of produce taken for pay, and a liberal discount Cash.

P S—We are preparing to make Broadcloth.
RHODES, CASS & Co.
Formerly Thornton & Co
Harborcreek, May 1848

LOOKING GLASSES.—Just opening, a splendid lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
Erie, July 14, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.
July 14, 1848. G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest styles. Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the *finest makers. Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments.* In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as it is not intended to over-rate the stock; still we would add that all crockery, for magnifying *small* objects, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,
July 14, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

A Book for the Times.

KINGS and Queens, or life in the Palace, consisting of Historical sketches of Louis Phillip, Nicholas, Leopold, Isabella 2d, Victoria, &c. June 28. SPAFFORD'S

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,
July 14, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand of manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

JUST received and for sale low,
300 lbs. Horse Shoes,
300 lbs. " " Nails,
at the Hardware Store of H. CADWELL.
July 14, 1848.

RAKES.—25 doz. Rakes for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by C. B. WRIGHT.

MORE LIGHT.—New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard Suspending and Side Lamps, Girandolets, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's,
Erie, July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.

59 BBLS. White Fish and Mackinaw Trout, just received by the Steamer Louisiana. For sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by
Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W MOORE.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received a fresh supply of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses Spice, Pepper, Starch, etc., etc., for sale very low by
June 10, 1848. ALLYN & COIT.

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Gaiters and Slippers at the old Jew Store, French street. M. KOCH.
April 13, 1848. 1

Lumber Wanted

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my Mill in Erie. Bills will be given for the first wanted Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.
Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDAIL.

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil of the first quality, by the barrel